

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: Fort Lincoln Cemetery Survey Number: PG68-15

Tax Parcel#: _____

Project: US Alt 1 (Bladensburg Rd) Planning Study from D.C. Line to 40th Ave Agency: MDOT-SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C X D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The Fort Lincoln Cemetery at 3401 Bladensburg Road (PG68-15) and its associated resources, the Battery Jameson (PG 68-15A), Mortuary Chapel (PG 68-15B), and Mausoleum (PG 68-15C), are eligible due to the fact that it meets National Register Criteria A and C. Preliminary research has not revealed any association between the cemetery and the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B). Nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory (Criterion D). The property does, however, reveal an association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A). It also provides an excellent example of the work of famed architect Horace Peaslee and displays high artistic merit (Criterion C). Thus, the property is National Register-eligible.

With ties to both the War of 1812 and the Civil War, the cemetery is notable for its association with historic military events. During the War of 1812, Commodore Joshua Barney led a valiant holding action during the Battle of Bladensburg, against British troops intent upon burning the nation's capital. During this battle, for the first time in the nation's history, the president, members of his cabinet, and other high-ranking government officials were on the field directing troop movements. In addition, the remains of Battery Jameson, a link in the Union defenses built to protect the capital city from attack by the Confederacy, fall within the cemetery grounds. Records show that President Abraham Lincoln met there with high-ranking officers of the army to discuss strategy.

Fort Lincoln Cemetery is also notable for its design and architecture. The cemetery, established in 1921, is divided into a series of garden rooms with graves set in rows on rolling hills. Two notable buildings joined by a cloister are located at the eastern edge of the cemetery. The Mortuary Chapel, designed by prominent Washington architect Horace Peaslee in 1929, overlooks the cemetery. This revival-style building, inspired by Byzantine architecture, won a "Diplomat of Merit" award from the Washington Board of Trade's Committee on Municipal Art and stands as an excellent example of Peaslee's work. Designed in 1947 by Harley, Ellington, and Day, the Art Moderne-style Mausoleum is a substantial, intact example of an unusual building type, the community mausoleum.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form

and US Alt 1 (Bladensburg Rd) from D.C. Line to 40th Ave Planning Study Summary of Results

Prepared by: Traceries, 5420 Western Ave., Chevy Chase, MD 20815 January 1998

[Signature] [Signature] [Signature]
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes no not applicable

[Signature] 8/24/98
Reviewer, NR Program Date

[Signature]

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. PG68-15

Section 7, Addendum

Page 1

Fort Lincoln Cemetery

name of property

Prince George's Co., MD

county and state

=====

Since the preparation of the MHT Inventory Form for Fort Lincoln Cemetery (PG 68-15) in 1978, the gate house has been demolished. It has since been replaced by the Fort Lincoln Funeral Home, a modern interpretation of a revival style building.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PG: 68-15

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Fort Lincoln Cemetery

AND/OR COMMON

Fort Lincoln Cemetery

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

3401 Bladensburg Road

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Brentwood

☒ VICINITY OF

Colmar Manor

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Fifth

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY

Prince George's

CODE

033

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☒ STRUCTURE☒ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS☒ ACCESSIBLE☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIALMILITARY ☒ OTHER non-sectarian cemetery☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Capitol Cemetery of Prince George's County, Maryland

Telephone:

(301) 864-5090

STREET & NUMBER

3401 Bladensburg Road

CITY, TOWN

Brentwood

STATE

☒ VICINITY OF

Colmar Manor, Maryland

20722

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Prince George's County Courthouse, Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Upper Marlboro

STATE

Maryland 20870

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	(See below)	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located entirely in Prince George's County, Maryland, Fort Lincoln Cemetery occupies an area of approximately 178.4 acres, roughly rectangular in shape. The cemetery, which lies along Bladensburg Road between the District of Columbia line and the Town of Colmar Manor, was chartered in 1912 by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland.¹ The first burial took place there in 1921. As of June 1978, 57,650 burials had taken place at the cemetery, which can accommodate 280,000.

Before passing through the main entrance, located approximately at the midpoint of that portion of the cemetery bordering on Bladensburg Road, the visitor's eye is drawn to Fort Lincoln's famous floral clock. The clock, which contains a highly accurate Seth Thomas electronic time-keeping mechanism, is a symphony of flaming color and a marvel of intricate floral design. The clock, built in 1938, contains a face 32 feet in diameter, of which 28 feet is planted surface. The numbers are 21 inches high and 1 foot wide. The minute hand, weighing between 300 and 350 pounds, is 18 feet 4 inches long, and the hour hand, weighing between 200 and 250 pounds, is 14 feet 9 inches long; both are made of solid cast aluminum. The floral face is composed of more than 5,000 flowers, the majority of which are red (1,200) and green (2,900) *Alteranthera*. The remainder are *Santolina* (400) and *Sedum Tomentosum* (500).

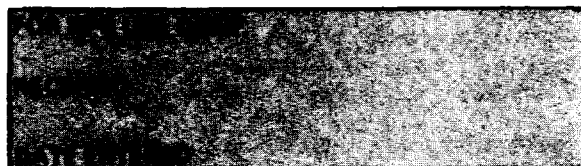
The cemetery entrance (see photos 9 and 10) stands on the approximate spot where Commodore Joshua Barney and his detachment of marines and flotillamen fought a valiant holding action against British Redcoats during the Battle of Bladensburg, in the War of 1812. The entrance was moved from a point nearer the District of Columbia line (see photo 8) to its present location at the time of the construction of the new administration building (see photo 31). The administration building, constructed in 1972, is a 2-story precast concrete building with a 1-story wing, connected to the main building by an open reception lobby. In 1974 a special commission, established by the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission to select architecturally noteworthy structures within Prince George's County, selected the Fort Lincoln administration building for a merit award in the Commercial and Industrial Area Design category.

Standing silently by the old cemetery entrance on Evergreen Drive is the old gatehouse and office, which was in use until the opening of the new administration building. The gatehouse, designed by architect Horace W. Peaslee and built in 1919, is a two-story structure having outside walls of stucco with an aggregate surface of washed gravel and a roof of red clay Spanish barrel tiles. The lower entrance has semicircular arches with two Roman Doric columns and a central door flanked by two windows in an alcove behind the colonnade. At either end of the alcove are two doors. The second floor windows are metal casements which run continuously above the colonnade. On the left of the building is a slight projection. The cornice is a molded ogee curve of the same stucco material. The rear section, added around 1950, is a two-story frame structure with clapboard

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Brentwood

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION, continued)

siding and casement windows . The roof is of the same construction as the front section. The building, currently unoccupied and in need of repair, contains four rooms on the first floor and five on the second floor.

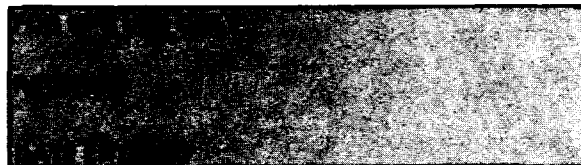
Architect Horace Peaslee also designed Fort Lincoln's Little Church, built in 1929; in that same year the Committee on Municipal Art, Washington Board of Trade, granted its Diplomat of Merit award to the structure, which was competing with more than 400 other buildings in the Washington Metropolitan area. The Little Church, designed in the form of a cross, contains eight stained glass windows portraying the seven ages of man as depicted in Shakespeare's play, "As You Like It." The main entrance is flanked by two Corinthian columns supporting an arched stone canopy (see photos 27 and 28) and, against the wall, are two rectangular Corinthian pilasters. Each arm of the cross contains two doors, which lead to the cloistered garden in the rear. The circular cloister mausoleum the rear of the Little Church is supported by a peristyle of Corinthian columns. The rear cloister contains individual or family vaults for those who prefer entombment. The roof is of full-barrel, red clay Spanish tile. The walls of the church are composed of Aquia Creek sandstone. There is a small bell tower to the left of the junction of the cross. The sanctuary, with its manual organ, has served for baptisms, weddings, anniversaries, Sunday concerts, and funerals. In the lower chamber of the Little Church is the crematorium.

The nearby springhouse (see photos 16 and 17) is the oldest standing building on the cemetery property. The 11-foot square structure has 18-inch thick fieldstone walls. Tradition has it that the structure was built in 1683, when one of the earliest colonists built his home on a nearby hillside. More probably, however, the springhouse was not constructed until circa 1765, soon after George Conn, a pointer and mason, purchased and resurveyed the land. The springhouse has a gable roof of hand-split cedar shakes. The entrance, approximately in the center of the building, has a 2'4" by 5'2" heavy wooden door. From the entrance, one step leads down to a stone floor containing a trough ranging from 6 inches to 18 inches in depth. The trough is fed by a freely flowing underground spring which originates beneath the large "Lincoln" oak, which forestry experts compute to be more than 425 years old. Opposite the springhouse door to the right are two latticed openings approximately 5 feet wide by 30 inches high, which allow air to circulate within the building. Under the roof of the springhouse is a storage area which is

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Brentwood

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DESCRIPTION, continued)

entered from the left side by a 22 inch by 34 inch wooden door. In 1939 the exterior and interior walls were painted white (see photo 16), and some of the cedar shakes were replaced.

The Fort Lincoln Community Mausoleum has a capacity of approximately 4,000 crypts. The wing, added to the building in 1952, has a small chapel which seats 100. The exterior walls of the building are of Indiana limestone in shades of warm gray and rust, which harmonize with the Little Church. The front facade contains three groups of stained glass windows about art nouveau panels that flank the main entrance to the building. Above the front entrance (see photo 24) is a beautiful carving that depicts the Biblical story of Abraham entombing his wife, Sarah, in a double cave in the field, described in Genesis 23:1-20. A bell tower projects an additional two stories above the main roof. The entrance foyer, which leads into the second of three levels, connects with a central hallway paneled in rift-sawn oak that runs the full length of the building (see photo 25). The stained glass windows in the chapel (see photos 25 and 26) depict the "Quest of the Holy Grail." To the right of the corridor are private rooms containing family crypts. To the left are corridors containing approximately 200 individual crypts. The stories above and below are entombment areas. Among the mausoleum's prime attractions is a series of magnificent stained glass windows created by Henry Lee Willet, widely respected and renowned craftsmen, and his able group of artist-craftsmen, who labored more than a year to complete this assignment. These jewel-like windows, which feature rare blends of primary colors, depict the great teachings of the Christian religion, childhood poems, and numerous beloved stories which have entranced generations of English-speaking people. These stained glass windows do credit to the impressive architecture of the Community Mausoleum.

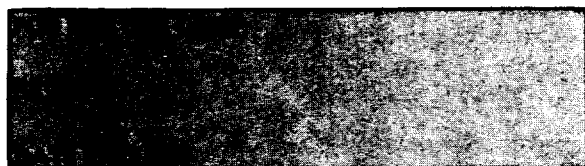
Opposite the second-floor entrance to the Community Mausoleum stands an Indiana Limestone monument erected by Fort Lincoln to commemorate the gallant stand by Marines under the command of Commodore Joshua Barney during the Battle of Bladensburg on August 24, 1814 (see photo 19). Many of the Marines died on this site while defending the Nation's Capital against an advancing force of seasoned British regulars. Commodore Barney himself, whose military prowess was widely acclaimed, died later of a wound suffered in this engagement.

- Nearby is a 13-foot high bronze statue portraying Abraham Lincoln his last days -- the thin, tired, war-torn President, sitting in

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Fort Lincoln Cemetery
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CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

DESCRIPTION, continued)

thoughtful meditation. The statue, a work of Andrew O'Connor, a noted Lincoln scholar and sculptor, was commissioned in 1930 by the Rhode Island Lincoln Memorial Commission. The statue was cast at the Gorham Manufacturing Company, founded by Jabez Gorham in 1831. Although the Commission intended to place the statue of the Great Emancipator on the lawn of the State House, it was never able to raise sufficient funds to make payment. The Lincoln statue sat in the foundry from 1930 until it found a permanent home at Fort Lincoln in 1947. (See photo 22). It is ranked among the best bronze statues of President Lincoln.

Lying along the fence line of the Fort Lincoln Cemetery is the Northeast Number 7 boundary stone, one of approximately 40 stones marking the District of Columbia boundary. Due to a slight variation in the original land survey, detected in a later survey, the marker now stands wholly on Maryland soil. The marker, erected in 1792, was placed at this location in accordance with an Act passed in 1790, which authorized a site, not to exceed "10 miles square," to be set aside as the seat of government. The resultant survey was begun by Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant and completed by Major Andrew Ellicott, whose father, along with his brother, John, had earlier laid out the town of Ellicott City, Maryland.

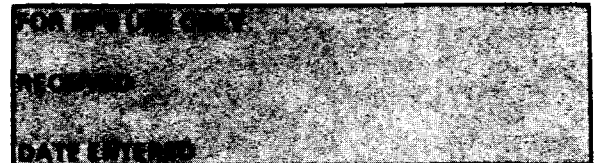
The boundary markers, of Virginia sandstone, were acquired from the Aquia Creek Quarry, below Alexandria. The stones are one foot square at the base, beveled at the top, and set with from two to three feet out of the ground. The side of the stone facing the District bears the inscription, "Jurisdiction of the United States", and the number of the stone (in this case, number 7); the opposite side bears the inscription, "Maryland". The third side bears the date, 1792, and the last side bears the variation of the compass for the particular marker. Photo 18 shows the ornamental iron fence, manufactured by the Gichener Iron Works, which was placed around the marker by the Daughters of the American Revolution circa 1916 to protect it from damage. The DAR also placed similar fences, measuring three feet on a side and five feet high, around the other boundary markers.

While the older half of the Fort Lincoln Cemetery contains traditional grave sites with headstones and a few private mausoleums, the more recent sections of the cemetery are planned according to the memorial park concept. Here, religious and historical gardens containing grave sites with markers

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Brentwood
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

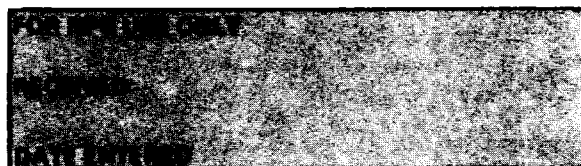
DESCRIPTION, continued)

set flush to the earth, and complementary displays of statuary, flowers, and shrubbery, blend with the natural roll of the terrain.

1. The Garden of Apostles, the largest garden on the grounds. (see photos 35 and 36). The perimeter of the garden features 12 marble statues, each representing one apostle. Carved into each of the polished granite bases is an appropriate commentary based on scripture describing the apostle (see photo 37). In the center of the garden stands the Tower of Christianity, which rises 40 feet above the ground. Carved at the top of the tower are the symbols of each of the 12 apostles. The Christian flag flies atop the monument. The garden, built at Fort Lincoln Cemetery in 1954, was designed by Professor Ferenc Varga; the statues of Ravaccione marble, were carved in Italy by Bernhard Zuckerman.
2. The Garden of Prayer (see photo 38), erected in 1950. Inscribed on one page of the 8-foot by 5-foot marble Bible is the Lord's Prayer. On the other page is Christ Praying in the Garden of Gethsemane after his betrayal by Judas Iscariot.
3. The Garden of the Living Sculpture (see photos 39 and 40), erected in 1952. The 12 by 14-foot monument, of Carrara marble surmounted by Roman travertine, features a "living sculpture" of Christ, carved by Enrico Filberto Carracchio, who developed this technique of carving. The entire face of Christ, which is in essence a negative of the concave impression, appears to follow the observer as he moves across the arm of the cross-shaped walkway in front.
4. The Last Supper (1054) (see photos 40 and 41) is a replica in stone of Leonardo da Vinci's greatest masterpiece, which depicts Christ and his Disciples in one of the three most dramatic events in His life, as described in the Book of Matthew.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Brentwood

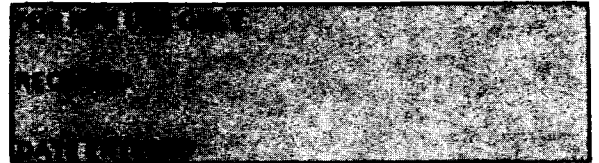
CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland . ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

DESCRIPTION, continued)

5. The Garden of the Crucifixion (1959) features a 17-foot high hand-carved cross of Barry granite, with a 10-foot cross arm carved in Italy by Bernard Zuckerman (see photo 43). Surrounding the cross are four marble carvings, each depicting an event in the life of Christ after the crucifixion.
 - a. "The Woman at the Tomb" (Luke 24: 3-4)
 - b. "Christ Appearing to His Disciples" (John 20: 27)
 - c. "The Burial of Christ" (Mark 15:46), and
 - d. "The Stone is Rolled Away" (Matthew 28:2)
6. The Garden of Peace (1940), a memorial donation by Nellie T. Halleck in memory of Capt. Walter F. Halleck. (See photos 44 and 45).
7. The Garden of Ascension (1975), a 30-foot high bronze statue (see photo 46) by Prof. Ferenc Varga, cast in Italy.
8. The Garden of the Cross (1954), the cross at the head of the garden is hewn of swamp cypress (see photo 47).
9. The Garden of Hope (1954), surrounded in the spring by beautiful pink azaleas, features a wishing well at its center (see photo 48).
10. The Garden of the Good Shepherd (1958) (see photos 49 and 50) contains a 12-foot 6-inch statue of Christ with the Lamb in His Arms. In His hand is the Staff. A Biblical verse from Psalms 23:1 is carved in the granite base. The statue, of Carrara marble, was carved by Ferenc Varga.
11. The Garden Mausoleum (1970) (see photo 51); entombment in the walls.
12. The Garden of Meditation (1952), designed by the architectural firm of Harley, Ellington, and Day. The central figure is a ship of Christianity; on each of the four sides of the monument is the symbol of an evangelist; Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. The base consists of four seats. The garden is surrounded by a stone wall topped by an ornamental iron fence.

: CONTINUATION SHEET #6

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Brentwood

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland . ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

DESCRIPTION, continued)

13. The "Historic" Garden Mausoleum is currently under construction. This mausoleum features a series of walled entombment areas and interior courtyards (see photo 32). The focal points in the interior courtyards will be a series of statues of prominent Americans and symbols of historic importance. Among those persons and symbols featured will be: Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Abigail Adams, and the Liberty Bell. The statues of Patrick Henry (photo 33) and the Liberty Bell (photo 32, inset) have thus far been completed. Photo 33 shows sculptor Ferenc Varga in his studio working on the Patrick Henry statue. The Liberty Bell, cast by Paccard Foundry, Savole, France, in 1975, was cast from the same mold used to produce 55 such bells commissioned in 1950 by President Harry Truman. One bell was presented to each State and the trust territories. The 2,080-pound Liberty Bell to be enshrined at Fort Lincoln is an exact replica of the original bell that rang in independence for the American colonies. The Fort Lincoln bell was used to ring into session the 94th Congress in 1976 during the Bicentennial festivities.

Lastly, of historic importance is the 190-foot section of Battery Jameson, a Civil War fortification built in 1862, that still stands on the Fort Lincoln Cemetery grounds. The remaining section was originally part of a longer 212.3 foot section, which contained four gun ports and cannon. The remaining section contains ports 1 and 3, as can be seen on Map #3. It is this section that was closest to the old springhouse. The original terracing effect achieved by the engineers still remains, with the exception of the rear trench area, which was filled in. (See photos 11, 12 and Maps #1 and #2). Although ports 1 and 3 do not contain the cannon originally installed in the fort, they do contain Civil War bronze medium 12-pounder boat howitzers designed by John A. Dahlgren, the father of American Naval ordinance. These cannons, cast around 1863, were placed on the Fort Lincoln grounds in 1921.

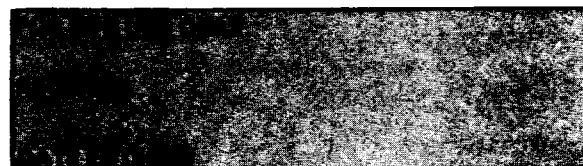
ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Fort Lincoln property consists of parcels from three land grants: Scotland (1685), Barbados (1685), and Chillum Castle Manor (1763). From the time of the original land grants until the cemetery was established,

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Brentwood

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DESCRIPTION, continued)

this acreage served as farmland. A special warrant of resurvey, granted by his Lordship's land office to George Conn on February 12, 1765, indicates that some of the structures on the property were already quite old. The survey indicated that part of the land was cultivated. The following improvements were noted: (1) clapboard dwelling house, 20-feet by 16-feet; (1) log dwelling house, 24-feet by 16-feet; (1) old, decayed clapboard house, 16-feet by 12-feet; (1) lumber house, 12-feet by 10-feet; (1) old, decayed hen house, 10-feet by 8-feet; 160 scrubby fruit trees, and 1,000 panels of fencing, about two-thirds of them old and rotten.² Soon after this survey, George Conn began improving the property. He continued to use the property as farmland, as did John Veitch and his son, who later acquired the property from Conn. Three events were to disturb the otherwise pastoral setting. In 1792 Major Andrew Ellicott, during his survey of the boundaries of the District of Columbia, came through the property, bearing 20 feet on each side of the boundary line, and placed the boundary stone previously discussed. On August 24, 1814, this quiet land became a battlefield upon which British forces intent on invading the Capital engaged the American defenders. In 1861 the property was seized by the United States as a location for the construction of Battery Jameson (1862), which was intended to re-enforce the already existing Fort Lincoln, located in the District of Columbia. The majority of the standing timber on the property was felled to construct Battery Jameson and to provide an unobstructed view of the surrounding countryside. The fences on the property were chopped up and burned as firewood. A portion of the property was also used in 1861 as one of the major staging areas for assembling the Union army.

¹Laws of Maryland, Chapter 435, an Act to Incorporate the Capital Cemetery of Prince George's County.

²Prince George's County, No. 202, Resurvey by George Conn, 1765.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 140 9	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1760 to 1865

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

At Fort Lincoln Cemetery, masterworks of marble, granite, and bronze, tributes to the craftsmanship of architect and sculptor, stand in solemn dignity among colorful masses of flowers and graceful, symmetrical shrubbery. Part of the land on which the cemetery stands was included in a 1683 land grant, and as evidenced by the old springhouse, this land was actively farmed. Within the cemetery's border is a boundary marker designating the limits of the District of Columbia, as surveyed by Major Pierre L'Enfant.

On a rise of land at Fort Lincoln, Commodore Joshua Barney and a small contingent of marines and navy flotillamen fought a valiant holding action on August 24, 1814, during the Battle of Bladensburg, against battle-hardened British soldiers intent upon burning the nation's capital. During this battle, for the first time the president, members of his cabinet, and other high-ranking government officials were on the field actively directing troop movements.

On the cemetery grounds stand the remains of Battery Jameson, a link in the Union defenses built to protect the capital city from attack by the Confederacy. Records show that President Abraham Lincoln met here with high-ranking officers of the army to discuss strategy.

The 20th century buildings on the cemetery property are representative of the building materials of our age and have won awards for the excellence of their design. (See #7 for further information).

1. Early Land Holders

The oldest recorded land transaction involving the nominated property took place on September 6, 1683, when Lord Baltimore granted 6,550 acres of land to Col. Henry Darnell.¹ On October 7, 1684, Col. Darnell deeded portions of the original grant to Col. Vincent Lowe (1,000 acres)² to William Thompson (300 acres), a tract known as Scotland³; and to Richard Evans (250 acres), a tract known as Barbados⁴. The property known today as Fort Lincoln includes portions of the grants to Thompson and Evans. Scotland passed into the hands of George Miller on January 29, 1700,⁵ and then passed to his son, Adam Miller, who, by September 16, 1729, had also acquired Richard Evans' property, reuniting the Scotland and Barbados

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SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

holdings under one ownership.⁶ Adam Miller was a petitioner in efforts to encourage the building of a road between Bladensburg and Piscataway to promote commerce among plantations. This petition was presented during the March term of the Prince George's County Court.⁷ On May 10, 1725, Adam Miller deeded 100 acres of Scotland to William Mauduit⁸; he later deeded the remaining portion of Scotland and the entire Barbados tract to Michael Taylor.⁹ On July 19, 1738, Michael Taylor deeded this entire holding to Dr. Charles Carroll.¹⁰ The land passed to his son, Charles Carroll, the Barrister. Dr. Charles Carroll (1691-1755) was a member of the Maryland lower house of General Assembly from 1737 to 1755. Charles Carroll, the Barrister (1723-1783) was a member of the lower house from 1756 to 1783. He was also a delegate to the Maryland Convention (1774-1776), the Continental Congress (1776 to 1777), and the Council of Safety (1775-1777).¹¹

The property acquired by the Carrolls passed to George Conn on September 24, 1760.¹² As a result of a special Warrant of Resurvey granted to Conn out of His Lordship's Land Office, his holdings, which included Scotland and Barbados and certain vacant parcels of land, were shown to be 710 acres.¹³

In 1772, John Veitch married Mary Conn, daughter of George Conn. George Conn deeded 100 acres to his new son-in-law on January 11, of that year.¹⁴ John Veitch, in turn, passed the property on to his son, John Veitch, II, who was born on the Scotland tract in August, 1784. During the War of 1812, John Veitch II served as a First Lieutenant in Regiment 34 of the Militia of the State of Prince George's County. He was commissioned to that rank on June 27, 1812.¹⁵ John Veitch II was a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bladensburg, at least from 1842 until his death in 1861, at the age of 77.

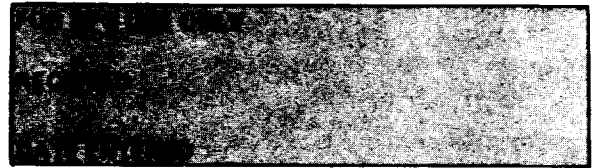
The majority of the Scotland and Barbados tracts encompassed by the Fort Lincoln Cemetery remained in the Veitch family until the 1860's; after this time, one large parcel of property remained. That remaining property, later to contain Battery Jameson, was conveyed by Margaret Veitch to William Boyle on October 22, 1886, and later to the present owner.¹⁶

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SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

A large portion of the Veitch holdings disposed of in the 1860's (an area represented by the numbers 4 and 12 on Map 9, a map of Fort Lincoln) was conveyed to the Rives family and became known as the Rives Tract. The owners were Wright Rives, John C. Rives, and Belle Rives. John C. Rives was a noted journalist. In 1830 he joined F.P. Blair in founding the Globe newspaper, which was a prominent supporter of President Andrew Jackson and his legislative program. As a result of their support, Rives and Blair were much favored at the White House. Wright Rives, a colonel in the Army, served during the Civil War and was an aide to President Andrew Johnson. The Rives holdings later passed to James C. Robertson and William Boyle, et. al., then to the present owners.¹⁷

Another portion of the Veitch holdings changing hands in the 1860's was a parcel (represented by the numbers 1, 2, and 3 on Map 9) that was to become known later as the Murrell Purchase. This property was successively held by John W. Morsell (1868), Margaret Veitch (1868), Robert Dodge and Phillip Darneille (1875), B.L. Coleman, Jr., (1877), Maria W. Hart (1878), George Edward Murrell (1891), William Boyle, et. al. (1908), and the present owner.¹⁸

That portion of the present Fort Lincoln site shown on Map 9 as parcels 7, 8, 9, and 10, was part of a larger tract, named Chillum Castle Manor, patented by William Digges on June 15, 1763. Chillum Castle Manor, which also encompassed a number of other early land grants consisted of 4,443 acres.¹⁹ Portions of Chillum Castle Manor, referred to above as parcels 7, 8, 9, and 10, were later deeded to William Scott (1845), William H. Swaine (1853), Martha J. Boyd (1854), Joseph Britton (1858), James H. Shreeves (1865), Richard A. Shreeve (1879), and William Boyle et. al, and then to the present owners.²⁰

2. The Springhouse

The oldest building still standing on the Fort Lincoln property is the springhouse, built in 1765 by George Conn. Tradition has it that President Lincoln and his military commanders held strategy conferences during the Civil War under the large oak tree (known as "the Lincoln Oak") that stands close by the walls of the springhouse.

3. The Boundary Stone

The setting of the first boundary stone on April 15, 1791, at Jones Point was to be followed by the placement of 39 other such markers, which together establish the boundary of the Nation's Capital. The boundary stone at Fort Lincoln was set in 1792.

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SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

4. The Battle of Bladensburg

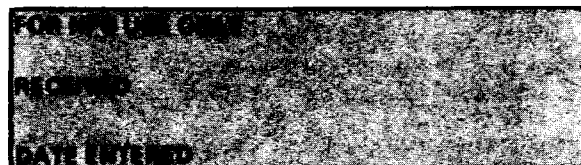
In 1814, confident in his opinion that no country could be in a more unfit state for war, British Rear Admiral George Cockburn proposed a bold plan which won the reluctant approval of his superior, Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and of his army counterpart, Major General Robert Ross. That plan, briefly stated, called for a combined navy-army push up the Patuxent River from Benedict, Maryland to corner and destroy the small American flotilla force under the command of Commodore Joshua Barney.²¹

If the American capital city was indeed undefended, an expeditionary force would then move inland from that advanced point on the Patuxent. Simultaneously, a small British squadron would proceed up the Potomac toward Washington via Alexandria to provide both a diversionary attack and alternate escape route.

The following is an account of the role play by Barney's troops, deployed on what today is the Fort Lincoln cemetery grounds during the resulting Battle of Bladensburg. In an August 29, 1814, letter to the Honorable W. Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Commodore Barney reflected on preparations for battle and the actual engagement at Bladensburg: "In the morning (August 24) I received a note from General Winder, and waited upon him; he requested me to take command, and place my artillery to defend the passage of the bridge, on the Eastern Branch, as the enemy was approaching the city in that direction. I immediately put my guns in position, leaving the marines and the rest of my men at the (Marine) barracks to wait further orders. I was in this situation when I had the honor to meet you, with the President and Heads of the Departments; when it was determined I should draw off my guns and men, and proceed towards Bladensburg, which was immediately put into execution; on our way, I was informed the enemy was within a mile of Bladensburg; we hurried on. The day was hot; and my men very much crippled from the severe marches we had experienced the days before; many of them being without shoes; which I had replaced that morning. I preceded the men; and when I arrived at the line, which separates the District from Maryland, the battle began. I sent an officer back to hurry on my men; they came up in a trot; we took our position on the rising ground; put the pieces in battery; posted the marines, under Captain Miller, and the flotillamen, who were to act as infantry, under their own officers, on my right, to support the pieces; and waited the approach of the enemy...."²²

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SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

A sketch made by an American officer of the troop positions at Bladensburg during the battle (see Map 8)²³ reveals that Commodore Barney and his troops and cannon (number 1 on the sketch) occupied the rising area that commanded the turnpike road to Baltimore and the Turncliffe's Bridge. This position corresponds closely with the present entrance to Fort Lincoln Cemetery. Barney's location was recorded officially as being 350 yards from the bridge, which spanned a ravine in the vicinity of the Bladensburg dueling grounds. The dueling grounds today form the northernmost boundary of the Fort Lincoln property at Bladensburg Road.

Barney's stand was costly to the British. During the intense fire, Colonel Thornton and Colonel Wood and several other British officers fell wounded.

Commodore Barney was captured by British forces. He was, however, treated with great respect and was later paroled on the battlefield by General Ross in recognition of his gallantry in combat. He was taken, along with the other wounded, to Ross's Tavern in Bladensburg.

In recognition of his able leadership and gallantry on the fields of Bladensburg, Commodore Barney received an engraved sword from Dr. James Blake, mayor of the City of Washington, and the Board of Aldermen. The blade of the ceremonial sword bears the following inscription: "In testimony of the intrepidity and valor of Commodore Joshua Barney, and the handful of men under his immediate command in the defence of the City of Washington on the 24th of August, 1814--the Corporation of the City have bestowed on him this sword."²⁴

In consideration of the Battle of Bladensburg and its place in American history, it is significant to note that this was the first battle in the country's history in which the president and other high-ranking members of government assumed an active role in the field in directing troop movements. Those on the field included: President James Madison, Secretary of State James Monroe, Secretary of the Navy William Jones, Attorney General Richard Rush, and Secretary of War John Armstrong.

It is known that the most fierce combat during the battle occurred on the property now occupied by Fort Lincoln Cemetery. No exact figure

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SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

actually exists as to the number who fell on that ground. However, based upon information obtained by Hanson Catlett, surgeon with the American First Regiment Infantry, from his British army counterpart, 100 British dead were buried in a mass grave on the field of battle. An additional 50 to 60 British and three or four American dead were buried in the field on the following day. It is logical to assume, then, that the mass grave lies at some point on the Fort Lincoln property, or very nearby.

(A complete summary of the Battle of Bladensburg can be found in the files of the Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland).

5. Battery Jameson

As the threat of Southern secession deepened into Civil War, the vulnerability of the nation's capital to attack and capture became an increasing cause for concern. The sole fortification guarding the city was decrepit 45-year-old Fort Washington, located twelve miles south of the capital on the Potomac opposite Mount Vernon.²⁵ After the Union military disaster at the Battle of Bull Run, on July 20, 1861, it became clear that no miraculous overnight victory was to be gained--it was to be a fight for national survival. The defense of the Nation's capital was essential to the success of the Union cause.

On July 27, Major General George B. McClellan assumed supreme command of the Union Army and began an accelerated program of reorganization and rebuilding. One of his first tasks was the fortification of the capital city. McClellan ordered his chief engineer, Major General John Gross Barnard (see photo 1) to begin immediate clearing of woodland to the South of the city and construction of fortifications. By 1865, defenses included 68 forts supported by 93 detached batteries for field guns, 20 miles of rifle pits and covered ways, wooden blockhouses at three key points, 32 miles of military road, several stockade bridgeheads, and four advance picket stations. Along the circumference of the 37-mile circle of fortifications were emplacements for a total of 1,501 field and siege guns, of which 807 guns and 98 mortars were in place. ²⁶ (see photo 3)

Shortly after McClellan assumed command of the Union Army, the area in the immediate vicinity of Fort Lincoln Cemetery became a staging area for numerous newly organized and already established Union contingents.

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One camp, which included the northernmost portion of Fort Lincoln Cemetery, the dueling grounds, and the area to the north was designated Camp Union. Into this camp came the First and Eleventh Massachusetts, the Second New Hampshire, and the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment, all of which were formed into a brigade under the command of General Joseph Hooker.²⁷ According to regimental records, they pitched their tents "upon the old battlefield, and the old dueling grounds were within their lines and proved admirably adapted for target practice." Thus, the site of the Battle of Bladensburg once more became an armed camp.

On the forenoon of August 25, President Lincoln, with secretaries Seward and Welles, journeyed to Bladensburg to review the troops. On August 26, ground was broken for Fort Lincoln, a fortification built by Hooker's brigade (see photo 4 and maps 1 and 2).²⁸

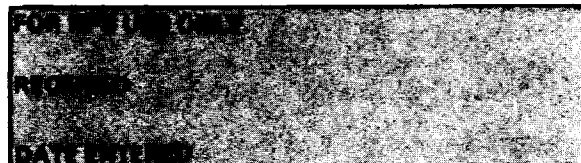
Fort Lincoln, located in the District of Columbia, was placed at a strategic point overlooking the extensive valley formed by the Eastern Branch and its tributaries, commanding the Baltimore turnpike, the railroad, and several minor roads which, passing through or near Bladensburg, led into Washington.²⁹

Colonel A. A. Gibson's Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery, who strengthened the fortifications at Fort Lincoln and others, also built Battery Jameson. The following detachments of troops were detailed from Fort Lincoln to man the new facility: Companies F, G, H, L, M, which amounted to approximately 117 men.³⁰

The completion of Battery Jameson, a powerful concentration of artillery reinforcing Fort Lincoln, was reported in a Blue Ribbon Committee assessment of fortification protecting the nation's capital. The report was prepared in a two-month period between late October and December of 1862. Battery Jameson, located on what is today the Fort Lincoln Cemetery in Prince George's County, was connected to Fort Lincoln by a covered way. Battery Jameson was named after Brigadier General Charles D. Jameson (see photo 2), United States Volunteers, who was in the Battle of Bull Run and who distinguished himself at the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. He died on November 6, 1862, of typhoid fever contracted in the field (see document 3).

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SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

6. Notable Buried at Fort Lincoln Cemetery

The following are some of the individuals of note, locally and/or nationally, buried at Fort Lincoln Cemetery:

The Reverend Peter Marshall (May 27, 1902 - January 25, 1949). Chaplain of the United States Senate; born in Scotland, immigrated to the United States in 1927; named minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in 1937; elected chaplain of the Senate in 1947; author of the book, The Mystery of the Ages, noted for its graphic and pungent prayers.³¹

Senator Gerald P. Nye (December 19, 1892 - July 1971). U.S. senator from North Dakota; he became known as a stubborn fighter, whether it be for farm relief legislation or against the world court; in 1935 he won the Cardinal Neuman Award; in February 1940, elected to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; was a strong opponent of President Roosevelt.

Ted Weems (1901 - May 6, 1963). Band leader; rose to fame in the 1930's and 40's; wrote song hit "Heartaches"; gave such celebrities as Perry Como a start in show business; his peppy dance music, similar to the style played by Lawrence Welk's orchestra, was particularly popular in the late 1940's.

Clark Calvin Griffith (November 20, 1869 - October 27, 1955). Credited with being the only major league baseball club president to rise through the ranks from bat boy to semipro, to big leaguer, to manager, to president. In the 1890's, earned the title of "The Old Fox" for his skill and cunning as a pitcher. At the turn of the century, played a major role in the formation of the American League; under his direction, the Washington Senators won the American League pennant three times and the World Championship in 1924; he gained ownership of the club in 1919 and in 1946 was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York.

Robert Evans Snodgrass (1875 - 1962). World-reknowned entomologist; illustrator and investigator in insect anatomy; for twenty years taught at the University of Maryland; among his larger works are: "Anatomy and Physiology of the Honeybee" (1925); "Insects, their Ways and Means of Living" (1930); "The Principles of Insect Morphology" (1935); and "Textbook of Arthropod Anatomy" (1952).

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SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Fletcher Pearre Veitch (May 22, 1868 - October 15, 1943). Collaborator of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; considered one of the country's most outstanding agricultural chemists, having served seven years with the State of Maryland and thirty-seven years with the Department of Agriculture.

As a side note, Charlotte Yarnell Smith, the mother of Kate Smith, the famous popular singer, was buried at Fort Lincoln Cemetery on February 28, 1962.

¹W C 4-479, 9/6/1683.

²W C 4-479, 10/7/1684

³Liber 22-165 (W C 4-519), 10/7/1684

⁴Richard Evans (W C 4-519), 10/7/1684

⁵A-352-353, 1/29/1700

⁶M-545, 9/16/1729

⁷Out of the Past, R. Lee Van Horn, page 101, P.G. Historical Society, 1976.

⁸Liber 4-353, 5/10/1725

⁹Liber 4-353, 9/26/1729

¹⁰Rent Rolls 39-229, 7/19/1938, Rent Rolls 4-353, 7/19/1738

¹¹Directory of Maryland Legislators 1635-1789, Edward C. Papenfuse, Maryland Hall of Records, 1974.

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¹²Landmark Nomination Form dated 12/19/1969, U.S. Department of the Interior.

¹³Rent Rolls 38-229, 39-229, 28-227, 9/24/1760.

¹⁴Special Warrant of Resurvey, PG 202, 2/12/1765.

¹⁵Rent Rolls 41-37, 1/11/1772, also AA 2, 461-462

¹⁶Veitch Family Records now in possession of Dr. Fletcher P. Veitch, St. Mary's County, Maryland.

¹⁷JWB 8-299 & Liber 142, page 142.

¹⁸Liber 142, page 151, and Liber 142, page 145.

¹⁹HB 3-307, HB 10-675, HB 13-273, HB 13-277, JWB 20-235, Liber 41-576, Liber 142, page 151.

²⁰BC and GS 19, pages 337-341.

²¹JBB 4-319, ON 1-490, ON 1-565, CSM 2-412, FS 3-151, ATB 1-302, JWB 11-175, JWB 3-613, Liber 142, pages 143-144.

²²Commodore Joshua Barney's Letter on the account of the Engagement, dated 8/29/1814, Debates of Congress 13C, 3rd Session.

²³PC 96, Lt. Col. Samuel Millers Collection, History and Museum Division, USMC.

²⁴Memoir, Commodore Joshua Barney, by Mary Barney, 1832, Published by Gray and Bowen.

²⁵Forts Mahan, Chapin, Dupont, Davis, Historical Background, by Division of History, NPS, 7/15/1967.

²⁶John Gross Barnard, A report on the defenses of Washington to the Chief of Engineers, Washington, 1871, pages 86, 88-90.

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27 11th Massachusetts Volunteers, published by Gustavus B. Hutchinson, Boston, 1893, page 25.

28 5th Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer, by William Child, MD., R.W. Musgrove, printer, 1893.

29 War of the Rebellion: Official Records Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Volume 21, Washington, 1888.

30 National Archives Records, Report of Troop Assignments, Civil War Records, 22nd Army Corp.

31 New York Times, page 25, January 26, 1949.

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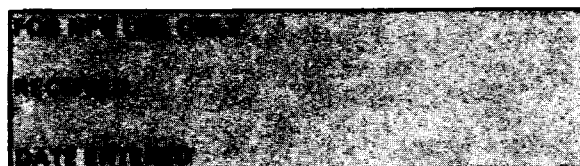
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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The nominated property is described in Liber 142 Folio 151 and 152, dated April 15, 1918 (acre plots: 6,4.5, 4,23.375, 13550 square feet); Liber 142 Folio 142 to 146, dated April 5, 1919 (acre plots: 43.125, 5.62, 11,36,30-1/6, 19.5) thus totaling 190.617 acres. This data later amended by sale Liber 1904 Folio 560, dated September 13, 1955 (subtracting 14.963 acres) to Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission; Amended by sale Liber 2117 Folio 170 dated May 13, 1957 (subtracting 10.188 acres) to Maryland Capital Park and Planning Commission; Amended by sale Liber 2117 Folio 174 dated April 24, 1957 (adding 10.188 acres) to Capital Cemetery; Amended by sale Liber 569 Folio 243 dated June 21, 1940 (adding 2.73 acres) to Capital Cemetery; Recorded easement only to Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission Liber 4007 Folio 429 dated October 28, 1971 (0.3548 acres); thereby leaving 178.414 acres.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

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INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY.

1 NAME

HISTORIC Historic Fort Lincoln Cemetery

AND/OR COMMON Fort Lincoln Cemetery

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 3401 Bladensburg Road

CITY, TOWN Brentwood

☒ VICINITY OF Colmar Manor

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Fifth

STATE Maryland 20722

COUNTY Prince Georges

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

☒ STRUCTURE

☒ SITE

☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS

☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

☐ UNOCCUPIED

☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBILITY

☒ YES RESTRICTED

☐ YES UNRESTRICTED

☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE

☐ MUSEUM

☐ COMMERCIAL

☐ PARK

☐ EDUCATIONAL

☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

☐ ENTERTAINMENT

☐ RELIGIOUS

☐ GOVERNMENT

☐ INDUSTRIAL

☐ TRANSPORTATION

☐ MILITARY

☒ OTHER

non-sectarian cemetery

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Capitol Cemetery of Prince Georges County Maryland Telephone #: 301 864 5090

STREET & NUMBER 3401 Bladensburg Road

CITY, TOWN Brentwood

☒ VICINITY OF Colmar Manor, Maryland 20722

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Prince Georges' County Courthouse Registry

Liber #:

Folio #: See Item #10

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Upper Marlboro

STATE

Maryland 20870

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

NONE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

PG 68-15

CONDITION**CHECK ONE****CHECK ONE**☒ EXCELLENT☐ DETERIORATED☐ UNALTERED☒ ORIGINAL SITE☐ GOOD☒ RUINS☐ ALTERED☐ MOVED DATE _____☐ FAIR☐ UNEXPOSED

(See below)

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**PRESENT PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:**

Located entirely in Prince George's County, Maryland, Fort Lincoln Cemetery occupies an area of approximately 178.4 acres and is roughly rectangular in shape. The cemetery, which lies along Bladensburg Road between the District of Columbia line and the Town of Colmar Manor, Maryland, was chartered in 1912 by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland.¹ The first burial took place there in 1921. As of June 1978, 57,650 burials had taken place at the cemetery, which can accommodate 280,000.

Before passing through the main entrance, which is located approximately at the midpoint of that portion of the cemetery bordering on Bladensburg Road, the visitor's eye is drawn to Fort Lincoln's famous floral clock. The clock, which contains a highly accurate Seth Thomas electronic timekeeping mechanism, is a symphony of flaming color and a marvel of intricate floral design. The clock, built in 1938, contains a face of 32 feet in diameter, of which 28 feet is planted surface. The numbers are 21-inches high and 1-foot wide. The minute hand, weighing between 300 and 350 pounds, is 18 feet 4 inches long; and the hour hand, weighing between 200 and 250 pounds, is 14 feet 9 inches long; both are made of solid cast aluminum. The floral face is composed of more than 5000 flowers, the majority of which are red (1200) and green (2900) *Alsteranthera*. The remainder are *Santolina* (400) and *Sedum Tomentosum* (500).

The cemetery entrance (see photos 9 and 10) stands on the approximate spot where Commodore Joshua Barney and his detachment of marines and flotillamen fought a valiant holding action against British Redcoats during the Battle of Bladensburg, in the War of 1812. The entrance was moved from a point nearer the District of Columbia line (see photo 8) to its present location at the time of the construction of the new administration building (see photo 31). The administration building, constructed in 1972, is a 2-story precast concrete building with a 1-story wing, which is connected to the main building by an open reception lobby. In 1974, a special commission, established by the Maryland National Capitol Park and Planning Commission to select architecturally noteworthy structures within Prince George's County, selected the Fort Lincoln administration building for a merit award in the Commercial and Industrial Area Design category.

Standing silently by the old cemetery entrance on evergreen drive is the old gate house and office, which was in use until the opening of the new administration building. The gatehouse, designed by architect Horace W. Peaslee and built in 1919, is a two-story structure

(see continuation sheet)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Prince Georges' County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NO. 7 PAGE 1

Present Physical Appearance, continued

having outside walls of stucco with an aggregate surface of washed gravel and a roof of red clay spanish barrel tiles. The lower entrance has semicircular arches with two Roman Doric columns and a central door flanked by two windows in an alcove behind the colonnade. At either end of the alcove are two doors. The second floor windows are metal casements which run continuously above the colonnade. On the left of the building is a slight projection. The cornice is a molded ogee cornice of the same stucco material. The rear section, added around 1950, is two-stories, of clapboard siding, with wood casement windows. The roof is of the same construction as the front section. The building, currently unoccupied and in need of repair, contains four rooms on the first floor and five on the second floor.

Architect Horace Peaslee also designed Fort Lincoln's Little Church, which was built in 1929; in that same year the Committee on Municipal Art, Washington Board of Trade, granted its Diplomat of Merit award to the structure, which was competing with more than 400 other buildings in the Washington Metropolitan Area. The Little Church, designed in the form of a cross, contains eight magnificent stained-glass windows portraying the seven ages of man, as depicted in Shakespeare's play, "As You Like It." The main entrance way is flanked by two Corinthian columns supporting a stone arched canopy (see photos 27 and 28), and, against the wall, are two rectangular Corinthian pilasters. Either arm of the cross contains two doors, which lead to the cloister garden in the rear. The circular cloister mausoleum to the rear of the Little Church is supported by a peristyle of Corinthian columns. The rear cloister contains individual or family vaults for those who prefer entombment. The roof is of full-barrel red clay spanish tile. The walls of the church are composed of Aquia Creek sandstone. There is a small bell tower with bell to the left of the junction of the cross. The sanctuary, with its manual organ, has served for baptisms, weddings, anniversaries, Sunday concerts, and funerals. In the lower chamber of the Little Church is the crematorium.

The nearby Spring House (see photos 16 and 17) is the oldest standing building on the cemetery property. The 11-foot square Spring House has walls of 18-inch thick fieldstone. Tradition has it that the structure was built in 1683, when one of the earliest colonists built his home on a nearby hillside. More probably, however, the Spring

(cont.)

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Prince Georges' County
Maryland

ITEM NO. 7 PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

Present Physical Appearance, continued

House was not constructed until circa 1765, soon after George Conn, a pointer and mason, purchased and resurveyed the land. The hand-wrought iron hardware used on all doors is of 17th Century vintage. The Spring House has a gabled roof of hand-split cedar shakes. The entrance way, approximately in the center of the building, has a 2-foot 4-inch by 5-foot 2-inch heavy wooden door. From the entrance, one step leads down to a stone floor containing a u-shaped trough ranging from 6-inches to 18-inches in depth. The trough is fed by a freely flowing underground spring which originates beneath the large "Lincoln" oak, which forestry experts compute to be more than 425 years old. Directly opposite the Spring House door and to the right are two latticed openings approximately 5-feet wide by 30-inches high which allow air to circulate within the building. Under the roof of the Spring House is a storage area which is entered from the left hand side by a 22-inch by 34-inch wooden door. In 1939 the outside and inside stones were painted white (photo 16) and some of the cedar shakes were replaced.

The Fort Lincoln Community Mausoleum (see photo 23) was built in 1947. The 230-foot long mausoleum has a capacity of approximately 4000 crypts. The wing, added to the building in 1952, has a small chapel which seats 100. The exterior walls of the building are of Indiana limestone in shades of warm gray and rust, which harmonize with the Little Church. The front facade contains three groups of stained-glass windows about art-nouveau panels that flank the entrance to the building. Above the front entrance (see photo 24) is a beautiful carving that depicts the Biblical story of Abraham entombing his wife, Sarah, in a double cave in the field, described in Genesis 23:1-20. A bell tower projects an additional two stories above the main roof. The entrance foyer, which leads into the second of three levels, connects with a central hallway paneled in rift-sawn oak that runs the full length of the building (see photo 25). The stained-glass windows in the chapel (see photos 25 and 26) depict the "Quest of the Holy Grail." To the right of the corridor are private rooms containing family crypts. To the left are corridors containing approximately 200 individual crypts. The floors above and below are entombment areas. Among the Mausoleum's prime attractions are a series of magnificent stained-glass windows created by Henry Lee Willet, widely respected and renown craftsman, and his able group of artist-craftsmen, who labored more than a year

(cont.)

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Prince Georges' County
Maryland

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Present Physical Appearance, continued

to complete this assignment. These jewel-like windows, which feature rare blends of primary colors, depict the great teachings of the Christian religion, childhood poems, and numerous beloved stories which have entranced generations of English-speaking people. These stained-glass windows, considered to be among the most beautiful in the world, do credit to the impressive architecture of the Community Mausoleum.

Opposite the second-floor entrance to the Community Mausoleum stands an Indiana Limestone monument erected by Fort Lincoln which commemorates the gallant stand by Marines under the command of Commodore Joshua Barney during the Battle of Bladensburg on August 24, 1814 (see photo 19). Many of the Marines died on this site while defending the Nation's Capital against an advancing force of seasoned British regulars. Commodore Barney himself, whose military prowess was widely acclaimed, died later of a wound suffered in this engagement.

Nearby is a 13-foot high bronze statue portraying Abraham Lincoln in his last days ... the thin, tired war-torn President, sitting in thoughtful meditation. The statue, a work of Andrew O'Connor, a noted Lincoln scholar and sculptor, was commissioned in 1930 by the Rhode Island Lincoln Memorial Commission. The statue was cast at the Gorham Manufacturing Co., founded by Jabez Gorham in 1831. Although the Commission intended to place the statue of the Great Emancipator on the lawn of the State House, it was never able to raise sufficient funds to make payment. The Lincoln statue sat in the foundry from 1930 until it found a permanent home at Fort Lincoln in 1947. (See photo 22) It is ranked among the best bronze statues of President Lincoln.

Lying along the fence line of the Fort Lincoln Cemetery is the Northeast Number 7 boundary stone, one of approximately 40 markers designating the District of Columbia boundary. Due to a slight variation in the original land survey, which was detected in a later survey, the marker now stands wholly on Maryland soil. The marker, erected in 1792, was placed at this location in accordance with an Act passed in 1790, which authorized a site, not to exceed "10 miles square," to be set aside as the seat of government. The resultant

(cont.)

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Prince Georges' County
Maryland

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NO. 7

PAGE 4

Present Physical Appearance, continued

survey was begun by Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant and completed by Major Andrew Ellicott, whose father, along with his brother John, had earlier layed out the town of Ellicott City, Maryland.

The boundary markers, of Virginia Sandstone, were acquired from the Aquia Creek Quarry, below Alexandria. The stones are one foot at the base, beveled at the top, and placed from two to three feet out of the ground. The side of the stone facing the District bears the inscription, "Jurisdiction of the United States" and the number of the stone (in this case, number 7); the opposite side bears the inscription, "Maryland." The third side bears the date, 1792, and the last side bears the variation of the compass for the particular marker. Photo 18 shows the ornamental iron fence, manufactured by the Gichener Iron Works, which was placed around the marker by the Daughters of the American Revolution ca 1916 to protect it from damage. The DAR also placed similar fences, measuring 3 feet on a side and five feet high, around the other boundary markers.

While the older half of the Fort Lincoln Cemetery contains traditional grave sites with headstones and a few private mausoleums, the more recent sections of the cemetery are planned according to the memorial park concept. Here, religious and historical gardens containing grave sites with markers set flush to the earth, and complementary displays of statuary, flowers and shrubbery, blend with the natural roll of the terrain.

(1) The Garden of Apostles, the largest garden on the grounds. (see photos 35 and 36) The perimeter of the garden features 12 marble statues, each representing one apostle. Carved into each of the polished granite bases is an appropriate commentary based on scripture describing the apostle (see photo 37). In the center of the garden stands the Tower of Christianity, which rises 40 feet above the ground. Carved at the top of the tower are the symbols of each of the 12 apostles. The Christian flag flies atop the monument. The garden, built at Fort Lincoln Cemetery in 1954, was designed by Professor Ferenc Varga; the statues, of Ravaccione marble, were carved in Italy by Bernhard Zuckerman.

(cont.)

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Prince Georges' County
Maryland

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Present Physical Appearance, continued

(2) The Garden of Prayer (see photo 38), erected in 1950. Inscribed on one page of the 8-foot by 5-foot marble Bible is the Lord's Prayer. On the other page is Christ Praying in the Garden of Gethsemane after his betrayal by Judas Iscariot.

(3) The Garden of the Living Sculpture (see photos 39 and 40), erected in 1952. The 12 by 14-foot monument, of Carrara marble surmounted by Roman Travertine marble, features a unique "living sculpture" of Christ, carved by Enrico Filiberto Carracchio, who developed this technique of carving. The entire face of Christ, which is in essence a negative of the concave impression, appears to follow the observer as he moves across the arm of the cross-shaped walkway in front.

(4) The Last Supper (1954) (see photos 40 and 41) is a replica in stone of Leonardo da Vinci's greatest masterpiece, which depicts Christ and his Disciples in one of the three most dramatic events in His life, as described in the Book of Matthew; the other two being the Crucifixion and the Resurrection.

(5) The Garden of the Crucifixion (1959) features a 17-foot high hand-carved cross, of Barry granite, having a cross arm 10-feet in length, which was carved in Italy by Bernard Zuckerman (see photo 43). Surrounding the cross are four marble carvings, each depicting an event in the life of Christ that occurred after the crucifixion.

- (a) "The Woman at the Tomb" (Luke 24: 3-4)
- (b) "Christ Appearing to His Disciples" (John 20:27)
- (c) "The Burial of Christ" (Mark 15:46), and
- (d) "The Stone is Rolled Away" (Matthew 28:2)

(6) The Garden of Peace (1940), a memorial donation by Nellie T. Halleck in memory of Capt. Walter F. Halleck. (See photos 44 and 45)

(7) The Garden of Ascension (1975), a 30-foot high bronze statue (see photo 46), by Prof. Ferenc Varga, cast in Italy.

(8) The Garden of the Cross (1954), the cross at the head of the garden is hewn of swamp cypress (see photo 47).

(cont.)

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Prince Georges' County
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NO. 7 PAGE 6

Present Physical Appearance, continued

(9) The Garden of Hope (1954), surrounded in the spring by beautiful pink azaleas, features a wishing well at its center (see photo 48).

(10) The Garden of the Good Shepherd (1958) (see photos 49 and 50) contains a 12-foot 6-inch statue of Christ with the Lamb in His Arms. In His hand is the Staff, traditionally used by shepherds to retrieve straying sheep. A Biblical verse from Psalms 23:1 is carved in the granite base. The statue, of Carrara marble, was carved by Ferenc Varga.

(11) The Garden Mausoleum (1970) (see photo 51); entombment in the walls.

(12) The Garden of Meditation (1952), designed by the architectural firm of Harley, Ellington and Day. The central figure is a ship of Christianity; on each of the four sides of the monument is a symbol of an evangelist; Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. The base consists of four seats, where visitors may rest, pray or find comfort in a silent moment of meditation. The garden is surrounded by a stone wall topped by an ornamental iron fence.

(13) The "Historic" Garden Mausoleum is currently under construction. This mausoleum features a series of walled entombment areas and interior courtyards (see photo 32). The focal points in the interior courtyards will be a series of statues of prominent Americans and symbols of historic importance. Among those persons and symbols featured will be: Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Abigail Adams, and the Liberty Bell. The statues of Patrick Henry (photo 33) and the Liberty Bell (photo 32, inset), have thusfar been completed. Photo 33 shows sculptor Ferenc Varga in his studio working on the Patrick Henry statue. The Liberty Bell, cast by Paccard Foundry, Savole, France, in 1975, was cast from the same mold that was used to produce 55 such bells commissioned in 1950 by then President Harry Truman. One bell was presented to each State and the trust territories. The 2,000 pound Liberty Bell that is to be enshrined at Fort Lincoln is an exact replica of the original bell that rung in independence for the American colonies. The Fort Lincoln bell

(cont.)

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Prince Georges' County
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NO. 7 PAGE 7

Present Physical Appearance, continued

was used to ring into session the 94th Congress in 1976 during the Bicentennial festivities.

Lastly, of historic importance is the 190-foot section of Battery Jameson, a Civil War fortification built in 1862, that still stands on the Fort Lincoln Cemetery grounds. The remaining section was originally part of a longer 212.3 foot section, which contained four gun ports and cannon. The remaining section contains ports 1 and 3, as can be seen on map #3. It is this section that was closest to the old spring house. The original terracing effect achieved by the engineers still remains, with the exception of the rear trench area, which was filled in. (see photos 11, 12 and maps #1 and #2) Although ports 1 and 3 do not contain the cannon that were originally installed in the fort, they do contain Civil War bronze medium 12-pounder boat howitzers designed by John A. Dahlgren, the father of American Naval ordinance. These cannons, which were cast around 1863, were placed on the Fort Lincoln grounds in 1921.

ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Fort Lincoln property consists of parcels from three land grants: Scotland (1685), Barbadoes (1685), and Chillum Castle Manor (1763). From the time of the original land grants until the cemetery was established, this acreage served as farm land. A special warrant of resurvey, granted by his Lordship's land office to George Conn on February 12, 1765, indicates that the structures on the property were already quite old. The survey indicated that part of the land was cultivated. The following improvements were noted: "(1) Clapboard dwelling house, 20-feet by 16-feet; (1) log dwelling house, 24-feet by 16-feet; (1) old, decayed clapboard house, 16-feet by 12-feet; (1) lumber house, 12-feet by 10-feet; (1) old, decayed hen house, 10-feet by 8-feet; 160 scrubby fruit trees, and 1000 panels of fencing, about two-thirds of them old and rotten."2 Soon after this survey, George Conn began improving the property. He continued to use the property as farmland, as did John Veitch and his son, who later acquired the property from Conn. Three

(cont.)

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Prince Georges' County
Maryland

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NO. 7 PAGE 8

Original Physical Appearance, continued

events were to disturb the otherwise pastoral setting. In 1792, Major Andrew Ellicott, during his survey of the boundaries of the District of Columbia, came through the property, clearing 20-feet on each side of the boundary line, and placed the boundary stone previously discussed. On August 24, 1814, this quiet land became a battlefield upon which British forces intent on invading the Capital engaged the American defenders. In 1861, the property was seized by the United States as a location for the construction of Battery Jameson (1862), which was intended to re-enforce the already existing Fort Lincoln, located in the District of Columbia. The majority of the standing timber on the property was felled to construct Battery Jameson and to provide an unobstructed view of the surrounding countryside. The fences on the property were chopped up and burned as firewood. A portion of the property was also used in 1861 as one of the major staging areas for the assembling of the Union army.

¹Laws of Maryland, Chapter 435, an Act to Incorporate the Capitol Cemetery of Prince George's County.

²Prince George's County, No. 202, Resurvey by George Conn, 1765.

RIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES: 1760 to 1865 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fort Lincoln Cemetery

Here, at Fort Lincoln Cemetery, masterworks of marble, granite and bronze, tributes to the craftsmanship of architect and sculptor, stand in solemn dignity among colorful masses of flowers and graceful, symmetrical shrubbery -- a place in which multitudes of visitors find both tranquility and spiritual refreshment. Yet, this same land, which now serves as the final earthly resting place for so many, is part of the lifeblood that is Prince Georges County. Part of it was included in a 1683 land grant. As the old spring house so aptly testifies, in the early days of our nation, this land was actively farmed. Within the cemetery's border is a boundary marker designating the limits of the District of Columbia, as surveyed by Major Pierre L'Enfant.

On a rise of land at Fort Lincoln, Commodore Joshua Barney and a small contingent of marines and navy flotillamen fought a valiant holding action on August 24, 1814, during the Battle of Bladensburg, against battle-hardened British redcoats intent upon burning the nation's capital. During this battle, for the first time in our nation's history, the president, members of his cabinet, and other high-ranking government officials were on the field actively directing troop movements.

On the cemetery grounds stand the remains of Battery Jameson, a link in the Union defenses built to protect the capital city from attack by the Confederacy. Records show that here President Abraham Lincoln met with high-ranking officers of the army to discuss strategy.

From many viewpoints, then, the Fort Lincoln Cemetery is justifiably a valued part of the rich past of Prince Georges County and is making a significant contribution to its present vitality.

1. Early Land Holders

The oldest recorded land transaction involving the nominated property took place on September 6, 1683, when Lord Baltimore granted 6,550 acres of land to Col. Henry Darnell.¹ On October 7, 1684, Col. Darnell in

(See Continuation Sheet)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Prince Georges' County
Maryland

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NO. 8 PAGE 1

Significance, continued

turn granted portions of the original grant to Col. Vincent Lowe (1000 acres)², William Thompson (300 acres), a tract known as Scotland³; and Richard Evans (250 acres), a tract known as Barbadoes⁴. The property known today as Fort Lincoln includes portions of the grants to Thompson and Evans. The portion of property known as Scotland passed into the hands of George Miller on January 29, 1700.⁵ This property then passed to his son, Adam Miller, who, by September 16, 1729, had also acquired Richard Evans' property, thus reuniting the Scotland and Barbadoes holdings under one ownership.⁶ Adam Miller's concern, as a landowner, in the development of the area can be seen by his active involvement, as a petitioner, in efforts to encourage the building of a road between Bladensburg and Piscataway, and thus to promote commerce among plantations. This petition was presented during the March term of the Prince Georges County Court.⁷ On May 10, 1725, Adam Miller deeded 100 acres of Scotland to William Mauduit.⁸ Adam Miller then deeded the remaining portion of Scotland and the entire Barbadoes tract to Michael Taylor.⁹ On July 19, 1738, Michael Taylor deeded this entire holding to Dr. Charles Carroll.¹⁰ The land, in turn, passed to his son, Charles Carroll, the Barrister (so called to distinguish him from his relative, Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence). Dr. Charles Carroll (1691-1755), an immigrant from Ireland, was a member of the Maryland lower house of General Assembly from 1737 to 1755. Charles Carroll, the Barrister (1723-1783) was a member of the lower house from 1756 to 1783. He was also a delegate to the Maryland Convention (1774-1776), the Continental Congress (1776 to 1777), and the Council of Safety (1775-1777).¹¹ Mount Clare, a Georgian-style plantation house of superior quality, which is today one of the few Registered National Landmarks in the State of Maryland, was built circa 1762-1767 by Charles Carroll and his brother, John Henry Carroll. It is considered to be one of the finest examples of Colonial architecture still in existence in the City of Baltimore.¹²

The property acquired by the Carrolls passed to George Conn on September 24, 1760.¹³ As a result of a special Warrant of Resurvey granted out of His Lordship's Land Office to George Conn, his holdings, which included the two original land tracts (Scotland and Barbadoes) and certain vacant parcels of land, were shown to be 710 acres.¹⁴

(cont.)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

PG: 68-15

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Prince Georges' County
Maryland

ITEM NO. 8 PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance, continued

In 1772, John Veitch married Mary Conn, daughter of George Conn. George Conn deeded 100 acres to his new son-in-law on January 11, of that year.¹⁵ John Veitch, in turn, passed the property on to his son, John Veitch II, who was born on the Scotland tract in August, 1784. During the War of 1812, John Veitch II served as a First Lieutenant in Regiment 34 of the Militia of the State, in Prince Georges County. He was commissioned to that rank on June 27, 1812.¹⁶ John Veitch II also was a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bladensburg, at least from 1842 until his death in 1861, at the age of 77.

The majority of the Scotland and Barbadoes tracts that are encompassed by the Fort Lincoln Cemetery of today remained in the Veitch family until the 1860's; after this time, one large parcel of property remained. That remaining property, which was later to contain Battery Jameson, was conveyed by Margaret Veitch to William Boyle on October 22, 1886, and later to the present owner.¹⁷

A large portion of the Veitch holdings that were disposed of in the 1860's, as mentioned above, (an area represented by the numbers 4 and 12 on Map 9, a map of Fort Lincoln) was conveyed to the Rives family and became known appropriately as the Rives Tract. The owners were Wright Rives, John C. Rives and Belle Rives. John C. Rives was a noted journalist. In 1830 he joined F. P. Blair in founding the Globe newspaper, which was a prominent supporter of President Andrew Jackson and his legislative program. As a result of their support, Rives and Blair were much favored at the White House. Wright Rives, a Colonel in the Army, served during the Civil War and was an aide to President Andrew Johnson. The Rives holdings later passed to James C. Robertson and William Boyle, et. al., then to the present owners.¹⁸

Another portion of the Veitch holdings changing hands in the 1860's was a parcel (represented by the numbers 1, 2 and 3 on Map 9) that was to become known later as the Murrell Purchase. This property was successively held by John W. Morsell (1868), Margaret Veitch (1868), Robert Dodge and Phillip Darneille (1875), B. L. Coleman, Jr. (1877), Maria W. Hart (1878), George Edward Murrell (1891), William Boyle, et. al. (1908), and the present owner.¹⁹

(cont.)

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Prince Georges' County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NO. 8 PAGE 3

Significance, continued

That Portion of the present Fort Lincoln site shown on Map 9 as parcels 7, 8, 9, and 10, was part of a larger tract, named Chillum Castle Manor, patented by William Digges on June 15, 1763. Chillum Castle Manor, which also encompassed a number of other early land grants, dating back to as early as 1686, consisted of 4,443 acres.²⁰ Portions of Chillum Castle Manor, referred to above as parcels 7, 8, 9 and 10, were later deeded to William Scott (1845), William H. Swaine (1853), Martha J. Boyd (1854), Joseph Britton (1858), James H. Shreeves (1865), Richard A. Shreeve (1879), and William Boyle et. al. (who eventually acquired all of parcels 7, 8, 9 and 10), and then to the present owners.²¹

2. The Spring House

The oldest building still standing on the Fort Lincoln property is the spring house, built in 1765 by George Conn. Here the milk, butter and cream was chilled. Tradition has it that President Lincoln and his military commanders held strategy conferences during the Civil War under the large oak tree (known as "the Lincoln oak") that stands close by the walls of the spring house.

3. The Boundary Stone

The setting of the first boundary stone on April 15, 1791, at Jones Point was to be followed by the placement of 39 other such markers, which, taken together, establish the boundary of the Nation's Capital, the "seat of government." The boundary stone at Fort Lincoln was set in 1792. As mentioned previously, the Daughters of the American Revolution later placed an ornamental iron fence around the stone, which is still legible, to protect it from damage.

4. The Battle of Bladensburg

The fall of Napoleon of the continent at Waterloo released portions of the world's most superbly equipped and battle-trained veterans to be employed against an upstart United States by the British crown.

(cont.)

Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Prince Georges' County
Maryland

ITEM NO. 8 PAGE 4

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance, continued

Recognizing that support for "America's Second War of Independence" was by no means unanimous within the United States, British strategy was oriented toward "souring Maryland on the War." Additionally, the daring Annapolis and Baltimore privateers were inflicting heavy damage upon British maritime shipping, yet another compelling reason to discourage organized resistance within Maryland.

While terrorizing the Chesapeake Bay area with an overwhelming naval force, British Rear Admiral Cockburn (pronounced Coburn) awaited an opportune moment to attack Annapolis or Baltimore. It suddenly became apparent to him that Washington was not adequately protected.

Confident in his previously stated opinion that no country could be in a more unfit state for war, Rear Admiral George Cockburn proposed a bold plan which won the reluctant approval of his superior, Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and of his army counterpart Major General Robert Ross. That plan, briefly stated, called for a combined navy-army push up the Patuxent River from Benedict, Maryland to corner and destroy the small American flotilla force under the command of Commodore Joshua Barney. This force had succeeded to a considerable extent in harassing the British Chesapeake fleet.

In a letter, dated August 30, 1814, to British Secretary of War Earl Bathurst, Major General Ross wrote: "In compliance with your Lordship's instructions to attract the attention of the government of the United States and to cause a diversion in favour of the army in Canada, it was determined between Sir Alexander Cochrane and myself to disembark the army at the Village of Benedict on the right bank of the Patuxent with the intention of co-operating with Rear Admiral Cockburn in an attack upon a flotilla of the enemy's gunboats under the command of Commodore Barney."²²

If the American capital city was indeed undefended, an expeditionary force would then move inland from that advanced point on the Patuxent. Simultaneously, a small British squadron would proceed up the Potomac toward Washington via Alexandria to provide both a diversionary attack and an alternate escape route, should the British troops be unable to return to their transport ships at Benedict.

(cont.)

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Significance, continued

By Saturday, August 20, 1814, the plan was gaining momentum. The British troops put ashore at Benedict began their relentless march northward, following the Patuxent River, supported by a formidable fleet of shallow-depth boats and tenders from the ponderous fleet anchored off Benedict. As the British forces advanced, Commodore Barney's flotilla was forced up river until it was run aground at Pig Point off Upper Marlboro. At that point, the Commodore set fire to his fleet after removing his larger cannons, to be hauled overland to Washington for possible use there.

By August 24, the American volunteer forces were discouraged, confused, weary and hungry. Futile marches to intercept the enemy, frantic last-minute changes of position, advances, withdrawals, and lack of equipment, food, and shelter had eroded what little true effectiveness the force originally possessed; but they were still willing to try!

At 1:00 p.m., August 24, the British force entered the town of Bladensburg via the River Road from the south. Although they undoubtedly were dismayed by the large size of the opposing American force drawn up on the far side of the bridge, the invaders were highly encouraged by the apparent scarcity of uniforms among the Americans and their obvious failure to take defensive positions in the town.

The British immediately rushed the bridge to their front. However, a spirited American defense repelled the British force, which sustained substantial numbers of casualties. Grinly, the British persisted; finally a small number of troops were able to cross the bridge despite the American fire. At the same time, other British groups forded the river upstream at the rear of the George Washington House, thus providing a beachhead on each side of the road on the American front and on the American side of the stream.

At this juncture, the Baltimore Dandy 5th Regiment was ordered to advance and secure the bridge. Commanded by Lt. Colonel Storett, this handsomely uniformed volunteer militia unit included many of Baltimore's fashionable young blades. Although the morale of the

(cont.)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance, continued

Dandy 5th Regiment was high, its fighting capability was seriously degraded by a lack of combat experience, coupled with weariness after the forced march from Baltimore.

As the 5th advanced, the British attack lost its momentum. However, the advance carried the 5th away from its supporting units on both flanks and into the pincers created by the small British forces which had established beachheads on each side of the road. Firing from cover, these British troops took a heavy toll on the 5th, which faltered, and was ordered to withdraw, regroup, and recharge. The untrained troops were, however, severely shaken by the fire on their rear.

At this point, the British unleashed their congrave rockets. Although this early version of rocket weaponry was neither accurate nor dependable, it spewed sparks and emitted a fearsome roar which terrified the already shaken Americans. The supporting units flanking the 5th Regiment disintegrated and headed for the rear. Alone on the field, the 5th Regiment wavered and then joined the general exodus.

The American forces retreated in wild confusion along both legs of the highway Y which joined at the bridge. As the legs of the Y grew further apart, the fleeing forces became more widely separated, which made regrouping unlikely. The failure of American leaders to calculate the impact of this Y configuration on withdrawal was a significant factor in the collapse of the overall defense at Bladensburg.

However, Commodore Joshua Barney, and the marines and flotillamen under his command, made a gallant stand that delayed the British advance long enough to aid in the evacuation of the Nation's Capital and removal of valuable government records.

The following is an account of the role played by Barney's troops, which were deployed on what is today the Fort Lincoln Cemetery grounds, in the Battle of Bladensburg. In an August 29, 1814, letter to the Honorable W. Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Commodore Barney reflected on preparations for battle and the actual engagement at Bladensburg: "In the morning (August 24) I received a note from General Winder, and waited upon him; he requested me to take command, and place my

. (cont.)

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Significance, continued

artillery to defend the passage of the bridge, on the Eastern Branch, as the enemy was approaching the city in that direction. I immediately put my guns in position, leaving the marines and the rest of my men at the (Marine) barracks to wait further orders. I was in this situation when I had the honor to meet you, with the President and Heads of the Departments; when it was determined I should draw off my guns and men, and proceed towards Bladensburg, which was immediately put into execution; on our way, I was informed the enemy was within a mile of Bladensburg; we hurried on. The day was hot; and my men very much crippled from the severe marches we had experienced the days before; many of them being without shoes; which I had replaced that morning. I preceded the men; and when I arrived at the line, which separates the District from Maryland, the battle began. I sent an officer back to hurry on my men; they came up in a trot; we took our position on the rising ground; put the pieces in battery; posted the marines, under Captain Miller, and the flotillamen, who were at act as infantry, under their own officers, on my right, to support the pieces; and waited the approach of the enemy...."23

A sketch made by an American officer of the troop positions at Bladensburg during the battle (see Map 8)²⁴ reveals that Commodore Barney and his troops and cannon (number 1 on the sketch) occupied the rising area that commanded the turnpike road to Baltimore and the Turncliffe's Bridge. This position corresponds closely with the present entrance to Fort Lincoln Cemetery. Barney's location was recorded officially as being 350 yards from the bridge, which spanned a ravine through which a small stream wound its way, in the vicinity of the Bladensburg dueling grounds. The dueling grounds today form the northernmost boundary of the Fort Lincoln property at Bladensburg Road. Barney's right flank was supported by Captain Samuel Miller, of the Marines. Captain Miller's force was composed of two captains, four lieutenants, seven sergeants, seven corporals, 87 privates, a fife major, one bugler, and five musics, totally 114.²⁵ In addition to Captain Miller's troops on Barney's right flank, their force also included 400 to 500 seamen, under the command of the flotilla officers. Commodore Barney was in overall command of this force. Barney's force also consisted of two eighteen pounder and three twelve pounder cannon.

(cont.)

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Significance, continued

Upon Barney's extreme right was Colonel William D. Beall's Annapolis troops. Beall's 500 to 600 troops arrived only 30 minutes before the battle began and positioned themselves some 250 yards to Barney's right on a rise known as Veitch's Hill, which is the position of Fort Lincoln's old spring house.

Checked by Barney's fire, the British foot soldiers flanked the bridge to the left, passing through the infamous Bladensburg dueling grounds, and charged Barney's position on his right. Meeting this challenge head on, Barney's force counter-charged and drove the British back to the cover of the thickets of Dueling Branch Creek.

At this point, the British awaited reinforcements, which soon arrived. General Ross and Admiral Cockburn arrived on the scene with a congrue rocket battery, and a wider British flanking attack was quickly mounted against the American militia troops supporting Barney's far right.

These militia troops withdrew without contesting the British attack, leaving Barney's gallant marines and flotillamen to be overrun. During the encounter Barney was struck by a British musket ball, which untimately caused his death four years later.

Barney's stand was costly to the British. During the intense fire, Colonel Thornton and Colonel Wood, and several other British officers fell wounded.

Commodore Barney was captured by British forces. He was, however, treated with great respect and was later paroled on the battlefield by General Ross in recognition of his gallantry in combat. He was taken, along with other wounded, to Ross's Tavern, in Bladensburg.

According to estimates contained in a Congressional Inquiry into the events surrounding the British capture of the Nation's Capital, the British force on August 24 was approximately 4,500; of that number, approximately 150 were killed at Bladensburg and in the city; 300 were wounded. The American forces consisted of approximately 6,000; 20 were killed and 100 were wounded.

(cont.)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance, continued

According to the official records, the marines under the command of Capt. Miller, who fought in the area of Fort Lincoln suffered 26 casualties out of a total force of 114. The only record of casualties among the seamen and flotillamen is contained in Commodore Barney's letter. He indicated that two were killed and two were wounded (Barney, himself, was included in the latter category).

Shortly after the Battle of Bladensburg, the British returned to Benedict, Maryland, and turned their thoughts to an invasion of Baltimore. In the ensuing seige of Fort McHenry, in Baltimore harbor, the American forces -- notable among them being a number of Barney's flotillamen who had fought gallantly at Bladensburg -- withstood the assault of the British fleet. The British failure to defeat the Americans at Fort McHenry, despite a heavy bombardment which lit the night sky, inspired Francis Scott Key -- who had also been present on the grounds at the Battle of Bladensburg -- to pen the words to the Star Spangled Banner, our national anthem.

In recognition of his able leadership and gallantry on the fields at Bladensburg, Dr. James Blake, mayor of the City of Washington, and the Board of Aldermen presented an engraved sword to Commodore Joshua Barney. The blade of the ceremonial sword bears the following inscription: "In testimony of the intrepidity and valor of Commodore Joshua Barney, and the handful of men under his immediate command in the defence of the City of Washington on the 24th of August, 1814 -- the Corporation of the City have bestowed on him this sword."²⁶

On October 7, Commodore Barney, bearing the flag of truce, boarded the flagship of the British fleet, anchored in Chesapeake Bay, and successfully arranged for an exchange of prisoners between the two nations.

Barney died in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on December 1, 1818, of wounds received at the Battle of Bladensburg, and is buried at Allegheny Cemetery, in Pittsburg.

In consideration of the Battle of Bladensburg and its place in American history, it is significant to note that this was the first

. (cont.)

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Significance, continued

battle in the country's history, in which the president and other high-ranking members of government assumed an active role in the field in directing troop movements. Those on the field included: President James Madison, Secretary of State James Monroe, Secretary of the Navy William Jones, Attorney General Richard Rush, and Secretary of War John Armstrong.

It is known that the most fierce combat during the battle occurred on the property now occupied by Fort Lincoln Cemetery. No exact figure actually exists as to the number who fell on that ground. However, based upon information obtained by Hanson Catlett, surgeon with the American First Regiment Infantry, from his British army counterpart, 100 British dead were buried in a mass grave on the field of battle. An additional 50 to 60 British and three or four American dead were buried in the field on the following day. It is logical to assume, then, that the mass grave lies at some point on the Fort Lincoln property, or very near by.

5. Battery Jameson

With the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, and subsequent events, it became painfully clear that the secession of the South from the Union was no longer a distant possibility -- it was a stark reality. As secession deepened into Civil War, the vulnerability of the nation's capital to attack and capture became increasingly a cause for concern. The sole fortification guarding the city was decrepit 45-year-old Fort Washington, located 12 miles south of the capital on the Potomac River opposite Mount Vernon.²⁷ After the Union military disaster at the Battle of Bull Run, on July 20, 1861, it became abundantly clear that no miraculous overnight victory was to be gained -- it was to be a fight for national survival. The defense of the Nation's capital was essential to the success of the Union cause.

On July 27, Major General George B. McClellan assumed supreme command of the Union Army and began an accelerated program of reorganization and rebuilding. One of his first tasks was the fortification of the capital city. McClellan ordered his chief engineer, Major General John Gross Barnard (see photo 1) to begin

. (cont.)

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Significance, continued

immediate clearing of woodland to the South of the city and construction of fortifications. By 1865, defenses included 68 forts, supported by 93 detached batteries for field guns, 20 miles of rifle pits and covered ways, wooden blockhouses at three key points, 32 miles of military road, several stockade bridgeheads, and four advance picket stations. Along the circumference of the 37-mile circle of fortifications were emplacements for a total of 1501 field and seige guns, of which 807 guns and 98 mortars were in place.²⁸ (see photo 3)

Shortly after McClellan assumed command of the Union Army, the area in the immediate vicinity of Fort Lincoln Cemetery became a staging area for numerous newly organized and already established Union contingents. One camp, which included the northernmost portion of Fort Lincoln Cemetery, the dueling grounds, and the area to the north, was designated Camp Union. Into this camp came the First and Eleventh Massachusetts, the Second New Hampshire, and the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment, all of which were formed into a brigade under the command of General Joseph Hooker.²⁹ According to regimental records, they pitched their tents "upon the old battlefield, and the old dueling grounds were within their lines and proved admirably adapted for target practice." Thus, the site of the Battle of Bladensburg once more became an armed camp.

To the west of Camp Union, occupying an area of 100 acres between the turnpike and the railroad, lay a second encampment, Camp Casey, which quartered the 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, the 41st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers.³⁰

On the forenoon of August 25, President Lincoln, with secretaries Seward and Welles, journeyed to Bladensburg to review the troops. On August 26, ground was broken for Fort Lincoln, a fortification built by Hooker's brigade (see photo 4 and maps 1 and 2).³¹

Fort Lincoln, located in the District of Columbia, was placed at a strategic point overlooking the extensive valley formed by the Eastern Branch and its tributaries, and commanding the Baltimore turnpike, the railroad, and several minor roads which, passing through or near Bladensburg, led into Washington.³²

(cont.)

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Significance, continued

On February 27, 1862, the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery took over duty at the following forts: Lincoln, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Totten. The regimental headquarters was established at Fort Lincoln, the largest of the forts at that time. On March 10, this regiment assumed control of all the fortifications on the north side of the city of Washington. August 3, 1862, Colonel A. A. Gibson arrived at Fort Lincoln and assumed command of the regiment. In addition to strengthening the fortifications at Fort Lincoln, the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery also constructed a line of rifle pits near the Veitch's residence, which was located close by the old spring house. This regiment was also credited with refortifying Forts Massachusetts and Slocum. Fort Massachusetts was later renamed Fort Stevens. It was at Fort Stevens that President Lincoln viewed the unsuccessful attack of Confederate General Jubal Early, who was attempting to capture the nation's capital. Military historians generally agree that, had it not been for the foresight of Colonel Gibson in reinforcing these two forts, General Early could have, in all probability, successfully reached Washington.

Colonel Gibson's Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery also built Battery Jameson. The following detachments of troops were detailed from Ft. Lincoln to man the new facility: Companies F, G, H, L, M, which amounted to approximately 117 men.³³

The completion of Battery Jameson, a powerful concentration of artillery reinforcing Fort Lincoln, was reported in a Blue Ribbon Committee assessment of fortifications protecting the nation's capital. The report was prepared in a two-month period between late October and December of 1862. Battery Jameson, which was located on what is today the Fort Lincoln Cemetery, in Prince Georges County, was connected to Fort Lincoln by a covered way. Battery Jameson was named after Brigadier General Charles D. Jameson (see photo 2), United States Volunteers, who was in the Battle of Bull Run and who distinguished himself at the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. He died on November 6, 1862, of typhoid fever contracted in the field (see document 3).

(cont.)

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Significance, continued

An 1864 report of the armament at Battery Jameson indicated that the following cannon were in place: four (4) 12-pounder field cannon and one (1) 24-pound Barbette. Even a greater concentration of firepower had been in place at Battery Jameson in 1862-63.

Soon after Colonel Gibson took command of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery, he also organized from the enlisted ranks a band of musicians. Under the direction of a Professor Perrie, this band soon gained great favor with President Lincoln and was performing at the White House almost daily.

Although it was reported informally that President Lincoln made several visits to Fort Lincoln and Battery Jameson, after their construction, it is highly likely that he did make such a visit on December 15, 1863, during a Grand Review of batteries at Camp Berry, on the Bladensburg Road near Fort Lincoln.³⁴

6. Notables Buried at Fort Lincoln Cemetery

The following are some of the individuals of some note, locally and/or nationally, buried at Fort Lincoln Cemetery:

The Reverend Peter Marshall (May 27, 1902 - January 25, 1949). Chaplain of the United States Senate; born in Scotland, immigrated to the United States in 1927; named minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in 1937; elected chaplain of the Senate in 1947; author of the book, "The Mystery of the Ages," noted for its graphic and pungent prayers.³⁵

Senator Gerald P. Nye (December 19, 1892 - July 1971). U.S. senator from North Dakota; he became known as a stubborn fighter, whether it be for farm relief legislation or against the world court; in 1935, he won the Cardinal Neuman Award; in February 1940, elected to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; was a strong opponent of President Roosevelt.

Ted Weems (1901 - May 6, 1963). Band leader; rose to fame in the 1930's and 40's; wrote song hit "Heartaches;" gave such celebrities as Perry Como a start in show business; his peppy dance music, similar to the style played by Lawrence Welk's orchestra, was particularly popular in the late 1940's.

(cont.)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance, continued

Clark Calvin Griffith (November 20, 1869 - October 27, 1955). Credited with being the only major league baseball club president to rise through the ranks from bat boy to semipro, to big leaguer, to manager, to president. In the 1890's, earned the title of "The Old Fox" for his skill and cunning as a pitcher. At the turn of the century, played a major role in the formation of the American League; under his direction, the Washington Senators won the American League pennant three times and the World Championship in 1924; he gained ownership of the club in 1919 and in 1946 was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown.

Robert Evans Snodgrass (1875-1962). World-renown entomologist; illustrator and investigator in insect anatomy; for twenty years taught at the University of Maryland; among his larger works are: "Anatomy and Physiology of the Honeybee" (1925); "Insects, their Ways and Means of Living" (1930); "The Principles of Insect Morphology" (1935), and "Textbook of Arthropod Anatomy" (1952).

Fletcher Pearre Veitch (May 22, 1868 - October 15, 1943). Collaborator of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; considered one of the country's most outstanding agricultural chemists, having served 7 years with the State of Maryland and 37 years with the Department of Agriculture.

As a side note, Charlotte Yarnell Smith, the mother of Kate Smith, the famous popular singer, was buried at Fort Lincoln Cemetery on February 28, 1962.

1W C 4-479, 9/6/1683.

2W C 4-479, 10/7/1684.

3Liber 22-165, (W C 4-519), 10/7/1684.

4Richard Evans, (W C 4-519), 10/7/1684.

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Significance, continued

5A-352-353, 1/29/1700.

6W-545, 9/16/1729.

7Out of the Past, R. Lee Van Horn, page 101, P.G. Historical Society, 1976.

8Liber 4-353, 5/10/1725.

9Liber 4-353, 9/26/1729.

10Rent Rolls 39-229, 7/19/1738, Rent Rolls 4-353, 7/19/1738.

11Directory of Maryland Legislators 1635-1789, Edward C. Papenfuse, Maryland Hall of Records, 1974.

12Landmark Nomination Form dated 12/19/1969, U.S. Department of Interior.

13Rent Rolls 38-229, 39-229, 38-227, 9/24/1760.

14Special Warrant of Resurvey, PG 202, 2/12/1765.

15Rent Rolls 41-37, 1/11/1772, also AA 2, 461-462.

16Veitch Family Records now in possession of Dr. Fletcher P. Veitch, St. Marys Co., Maryland.

17JWB 8-299 & Liber 142, page 142.

18Liber 142, page 151, and Liber 142, page 145.

19HB 3-307, HB 10-675, HB 13-273, HB 13-277, JWB 20-235, Liber 41-576, Liber 142, page 151.

20BC & GS 19, pages 337-341.

21JBB 4-319, ON 1-490, ON 1-565, CSM 2-412, FS 3-151, ATB 1-302, JWB 11-175, JWB 3-613, Liber 142, pages 143-144.

(cont.)

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Significance, continued

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- 23 Commodore Joshua Barney's Letter on the account of the Engagement, dated 8/29/1814, Debates of Congress 13C, 3rd Session.
- 24 PC 96, Lt. Col. Samuel Millers Collection, History and Museum Division, USMC.
- 25 Record of the detachment of the U.S. Marines commanded by Capt. Samuel Miller, USMC, Museum Division.
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- 28 John Cross Barnard, A report on the defenses of Washington to the Chief of Engineers, Washington, 1871, pages 86, 88-90.
- 29 11th Massachusetts Volunteers, published by Gustavus B. Hutchinson, Boston, 1893, page 25.
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- 34 History of Battery H - 1st Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery, by Earl Fenner, Snow and Farriham, printer, 1894.
- 35 New York Times, page 25, January 26, 1949.

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"Capture of the City of Washington," November 29, 1814.

(See continuation sheet)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 178.414

The nominated property is described in Liber 142 Folio 151 and 152, dated April 15, 1919 (acre plots: 6, 4.5, 4, 23.375, 13550 square feet); Liber 142 Folio 142 to 146, dated April 15, 1919 (acre plots: 43.125, 5.62, 11, 36, 30 1/6, 19.5), thus totaling 190.617 acres. This data later amended by sale Liber 1904 Folio 560, dated September 13, 1955 (subtracting 14.963 acres) to Washington

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Located in Prince Georges' County between Colmar Manor and the District of Columbia Line in the state of Maryland whose meets and bounds are described in Eighteen Land Parcels or Tracts totaling 178.414 acres (See Map #9); 1) All that part of a tract of land called "Scotland", beginning on the 3rd line of original "Scotland", at the corner of the late John C. Rives estate, thence with the 3rd line of "Scotland" south 21 1/2 degrees east 38.6 perches; south 75 3/4 degrees

(See continuation sheet)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

NONE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE (301 262-5505) (301 757-6184)
William A. Aleshire, Robert F. Sellers

Bruce D Feinberg
James Maher (AIA)

ORGANIZATION

Prince Georges' Jaycees

DATE

August 15, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 14

TELEPHONE

see above

CITY OR TOWN

Hyattsville (Prince Georges' County)

STATE

Maryland 20781

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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- "History of the 2nd Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery, 1861-1866," George W. Ward, George W. Ward, printer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1904.
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- "History of Battery H, 1st Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery," Earl Fenner, Snow, Farriham, printer, 1894.
- Photographic Divisions of the National Archives and the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. and Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Photographic Depository, Fort Lincoln Cemetery.
- Interview with Mr. Fletcher Veitch, St. Mary's County, Maryland, supported by accompanying family records.
- Interview with Mr. Alvin E. Melton, Executive Vice President, Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

(cont.)

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

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Major Bibliographical References, continued

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Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

American State Papers, Legislative and Executive, of the
Congress of the United States, Commencing March 3, 1789
and Ending March 3, 1819, Volume 1, Walter Lowrie, Gales
& Seaton, 1832.

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Geographical Data, continued

Suburban Sanitary Commission; Amended by sale Liber 2117 Folio 170 dated May 13, 1957 (subtracting 10.188 acres) to Maryland National Capitol Park and Planning Commission; Amended by sale Liber 2117 Folio 174 dated April 24, 1957 (Adding 10.188 acres) to Capitol Cemetery; Amended by sale Liber 569 Folio 243 dated June 21, 1940 (adding 2.73 acres) to Capitol Cemetery; Recorded easement only to Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission Liber 4007 Folio 429 dated October 23, 1971 (0.3548 acres); thereby leaving 178.414 acres.

Verbal Boundary Description, continued

west 30 perches; north $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west 35.6 perches to the division line between the Veitch and Rives estates, and with said line to the beginning, containing six (6) acres, three (3) roods and thirty-five (35) perches. 2) Beginning for the 2nd tract at the end of the 3rd line of the first tract above described, and thence reversing said 3rd line south $75\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west $19\frac{1}{2}$ perches; north $21\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west $33\frac{9}{10}$ perches to the aforesaid division line; and with said division line to the beginning, containing four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) acres, more or less. 3) Beginning for the third tract at the end of the 3rd line of tract no. 2 above, and reversing said 3rd line south $35\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west 17.8 perches; north 31 degrees west 8 perches; north $43\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west $4\frac{1}{2}$ perches; north 26 degrees west 26.4 perches to the aforesaid division line; thence with said division line to the beginning, containing four (4) acres, one (1) rood, and twenty-six (26) perches, the above-named three tracts being known as the "Murrell Purchase". 4) Beginning for the 4th tract herein described at an iron stob on the south side of the Washington & Baltimore Boulevard, near a gate post, and running along the south side of said Boulevard north 54 degrees 10 minutes east 1100 feet; thence north 57 degrees 27 minutes east 290.4 feet to the brickyard property; thence with said property south 17 degrees 52 minutes east 1000 feet to the old Boyle property; thence with the lines of said property south 72 degrees 47 minutes west about 1210 feet, more or less, to the Weller, Rives and Boyle corner; thence north 29 degrees 56 minutes west about 586.46 feet to the beginning, containing twenty-three (23) acres and $375/1000$ of an acre, being known as the Rives purchase. 5) A part of Scotland Enlarged, Beginning for the same at a stake planted North 63 degrees East 402 feet from a stake in the District of Columbia line, and in the Old Fort bank, said stake being 885 feet from the intersection of said District line to the eastern line of the Rives tract; thence North $70\frac{3}{4}$ degrees East 100 feet; South $19\frac{1}{4}$ degrees East 126 feet to a stake in

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Verbal Boundary Description, continued

the south edge of the Spring drain; thence south 60 degrees west 1.8 feet to a stake 3 feet from the East side of 3.5 feet from the North east corner of the Old Spring House; thence North $19\frac{1}{4}$ degrees West 125 feet to the beginning, containing 13550 square feet, more or less, being the same property conveyed to William V. Boyle. 6) All that certain tract of land known at the "Howe Tract", beginning for the same at the intersection of the 3rd line of Scotland with the boundary line of Maryland with the District of Columbia, thence north $21\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west 60.83 perches; north 81 degrees west reversing the line of the plat 35.04 perches of the aforesaid boundary line of the District of Columbia and Maryland, thence along said District line over the 7th nine stone on said line south $42\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east 84.21 perches to the beginning, containing 5.62 acres as to the part in Maryland, being the same land described in a deed from Freeman W. Howe and wife to Wm. K. Boyle. 7) All that certain tract known at the "Shreve Tract", being a part of Chillum Castle Manor, described in two parcels as follows: Beginning for the first parcel at a pine tree on the third line of "Scotland", said line being one of the courses of the estate called "Scotland" which place of beginning is distant $113\frac{3}{4}$ perches south 20 degrees east from the Washington & Baltimore Turnpike; and running thence south 20 degrees east with the 3rd line of "Scotland" $57\frac{1}{4}$ perches to a stake; thence north 72 degrees east $7\frac{1}{2}$ perches to a stake; thence south $77\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east $10\frac{1}{3}$ perches to a stake; thence south $83\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east $14\frac{1}{2}$ perches, more or less, to the Eastern Branch of the Potomac; thence north $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east with said eastern branch 38 perches to a birch tree on the bank of said river; thence north $57\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west $11\frac{1}{2}$ perches, more or less, to a white oak tree; thence north 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ degrees west 22.6 perches to a black ash tree; thence north 70 degrees west 35.1 perches to the beginning, according to a survey made by Wm. J. Latimer in 1887; parcel 1. 8) Beginning for the second tract at the end of 43 perches on the 3rd line of Chillum Castle Manor, and running thence south 4 degrees west with said line 22 perches; thence south 37 degrees east 15 perches; thence south 75 degrees east 62 perches; thence south 42 degrees east 20 perches; thence $51\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west $88\frac{2}{3}$ perches to the boundary line of the District of Columbia; thence north $40\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west with said boundary line $8\frac{1}{2}$ perches to the intersection of said boundary line with the 3rd line of "Scotland"; thence north 20 degrees west with the 3rd line of Scotland $126\frac{4}{5}$ perches to a stake which constitutes the end of the first course of parcel no. 1 above; thence north 72 degrees east $7\frac{1}{2}$ perches with the second line of the

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Verbal Boundary Description, continued

above parcel no. 1; thence south $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east $10\frac{1}{3}$ perches to the 3rd line of parcel no. 1; thence south $83\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east $14\frac{1}{2}$ perches with the 4th line of parcel no. 1 to the place of beginning, containing as to parcel no. 1 eleven (11) acres, more or less, and parcel no. 2 thirty-six (36) acres, more or less, being the same land described in a deed from Richard A. Ahreeve and wife to Wm. K. Boyle. 9) All that certain tract known at the "Joseph Britton Tract", being a part of "Chillum Castle Manor" and "Britton's Addition to Chillum Castle Manor" particularly described as follows: Beginning for the part of Chillum Castle Manor at a stake driven in the line of the District of Columbia, south $40\frac{3}{4}$ degrees east 70 perches from the 7th mile stone, and running north $61\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east $88\frac{2}{3}$ perches; thence $42\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east 8 perches; thence $4\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east 56 perches; thence $42\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west $53\frac{21}{25}$ perches to the line of the District of Columbia; thence with said line north $40\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west $77\frac{22}{25}$ perches to the beginning, containing $30\frac{1}{6}$ acres, more or less. 10) Beginning for the second tract known as Britton's Addition to Chillum Castle Manor at a stake 42 perches on the 3rd line of Chillum Castle Manor and running south $3\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west 22 perches; south $40\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east 22 perches; south $37\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east 15 perches; south $75\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east 62 perches; south $42\frac{3}{4}$ degrees east 28 perches; south $4\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east 56 perches; south $42\frac{1}{4}$ degrees west $53\frac{21}{25}$ perches to the District of Columbia line; south $40\frac{3}{4}$ degrees east $13\frac{4}{5}$ perches to the Eastern Branch then with said Branch north $48\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east $28\frac{1}{6}$ perches; north $36\frac{3}{4}$ degrees east 32 perches; north 9 degrees east 40 perches; north $15\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west 28 perches; north $47\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west 24 perches; north $73\frac{1}{8}$ degrees west $77\frac{1}{2}$ perches; north $44\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west 21 perches; north $9\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west $26\frac{4}{5}$ perches; thence leaving said Branch north $87\frac{1}{4}$ degrees west 4 perches to the beginning, containing $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres, more or less, being the same property conveyed to the late Wm. K. Boyle by deed from John G. Hall, Treasurer. 11) All that certain tract known as the "Veitch Tract", being a part of a tract of land called "Barbadoes" and part of a tract called "Scotland Enlarged", beginning for the same at a point where the dividing line between the land herein described and the land formerly owned by the late John C. Rives intersects the 3rd line of Scotland, and running with said dividing line south 71 degrees west 74 perches; thence south 26 degrees east $136\frac{1}{2}$ perches to the line of the land formerly owned by Allen Dodge; then with said last mentioned line south 82 degrees east 70 perches to

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Verbal Boundary Description, continued

the 3rd line of Scotland; thence with the 3rd line of Scotland reversed north 22 degrees west 170 perches to the beginning, except a part thereof containing about fourteen (14) acres, more or less, conveyed by Robert P. Dodge to Philip A. Darneille, Trustees, to B.L. Coleman, by deed dated February 6, 1887, recorded in Liber H. B. No. 13, Folio No. 273, of the Land Records of said County, containing about sixty-five (65) acres, more or less, and being the same land conveyed to William K. Boyle. The description subtracts 14 acres, more or less, and further subtracts 5.75 acres bringing this portion to 43.125 acres as follows: minus 5.75 acres of this tract which lies in the District of Columbia whose meets and bounds are beginning at a point where the 2nd line (that runs south 26 degrees east 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches) intersects the District of Columbia line, then continuing south 26 degrees 77 perches, then to the 3rd line of Scotland south 82 degrees to a point 43.8 perches to where it intersects the District of Columbia line and then with the District of Columbia line northwest 110 perches to the point at the beginning described above, containing 5.75 acres (sold to the United States Government). 12) Beginning for the first tract, known as the "Rives Purchase", at an iron stob on the east or south side of the Washington & Baltimore Turnpike, near an old gate post; and running along the south or east side of said pike south 54 degrees 52 minutes west 360 feet to intersect the line of the District of Columbia, south 39 degrees 18 minutes east 5 feet from a stone; then with the District of Columbia line south 39 degrees 18 minutes east 498.7 feet to a cedar tree; thence north 72 degrees 36 minutes east 284.27 feet to the center of a right of way; thence north 29 degrees 56 minutes west 586.46 feet to the beginning, containing 3.922 acres of land, more or less, as described in a deed from Belle M. Rives. 13) Beginning for the second tract, known as the "Weller Purchase", at a stake on the District of Columbia line, said stake being on the line of the land of John C. Rives estate; and with same north 71 degrees east 266.25 feet to a post on the west side of a private road; thence with an old fence row north 24 degrees 32 minutes east 898.05 feet to a stake on the line of the District of Columbia; and with said line north 40 degrees 20 minutes west 962.52 feet to the beginning, containing 2.73 acres, more or less, being the same property described in a deed from Rita Weller. 14) Being a part of the 35.79 acre Shreve Tract and beginning for the same at Monument

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No. 456 originally set by the Maryland National Capitol Park and Planning Commission, said monument being located at the common rear lot corner of lots 13 and 14 in block 34 of First Addition to Colmar Manor as shown on plat by Edward L. Latimer recorded among the land records of Prince George's County, Maryland, in book 2, plat 41; thence, south 59 degrees 53 minutes 25 seconds west 130.85 feet to a point, said point being located on the Third Line of Scotland; thence, with said Third Line of Scotland south 23 degrees 56 minutes 38 seconds east 857.86 feet to a point, said point being the starting point for defining the third parcel of land conveyed by deed dated April 15, 1919, from William V. Boyle and Pearl C. Boyle, his wife, Elridge R. Boyle, and Louise D. Boyle, his wife, Laura T. Veitch, nee Boyle, and Fletcher P. Veitch, her husband, and Nannie I. Boyle to Capitol Cemetery of Prince George's County, Maryland, recorded among the land records of Prince George's County, Maryland, in liber 142 at folio 142; thence, leaving said third line of Scotland and running south 73 degrees 52 minutes 08 seconds east 586.39 feet to Monument No. 503 originally set by the Maryland National Capitol Park and Planning Commission, said line being the last line of the aforesaid third parcel of land conveyed by the aforesaid deed dated April 15, 1919, recorded among the land records of Prince George's County, Maryland, in liber 142 at folio 142; thence north 41 degrees 21 minutes 18 seconds west 200.00 feet to Monument No. 502 originally set by the Maryland National Capitol Park and Planning Commission; thence, north 71 degrees 20 minutes 53 seconds west 494.28 feet to Monument No. 501 originally set by the Maryland National Capitol Park and Planning Commission; thence, north 15 degrees 41 minutes 06 seconds west 731.64 feet to the point of beginning; for a total area of 2.76 acres more or less. 15) Beginning for the same at a concrete monument No. 456 found at the beginning of the above-mentioned conveyance and running thence with the 1st through the 5th and a part of the 6th lines thereof; south 15 degrees 41 minutes 06 seconds east 731.64 feet, south 71 degrees 20 minutes 53 seconds east 494.28 feet, south 41 degrees 21 minutes 18 seconds east 200.00 feet to a concrete monument No. 503 found, south 72 degrees 06 minutes 08 seconds east 334.33 feet, north 03 degrees 44 minutes 00 seconds west 117.30 feet, north 44 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds east 60.12 feet to a point on said 6th line, leaving the outlines of said conveyance and crossing the same, north 47 degrees 18 minutes 36 seconds west 1320.83 feet to

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the end of the 12th line of said conveyance, thence with the 13th and 14th lines thereof, north 23 degrees 56 minutes 38 seconds west 142.43 feet, south 59 degrees 53 minutes 25 seconds west 140.89 feet to the place of beginning, containing 10.188 acres of land, as per plat and survey made by Maddox & Hopkins, March, 1957. 16) Amend said description by subtracting the following: Beginning for the same at a point on the Maryland-District of Columbia Boundary Line, south 44 degrees 58 minutes 40 seconds east 2304.84 feet from boundary stone No. 7, said point being also the beginning of a conveyance from the said Capitol Cemetery to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission by deed dated September 13, 1955, and recorded among the Land Records in Liber 1904 at Folio 560, and running thence with the 1st and 2nd lines thereof, north 39 degrees 17 minutes 32 seconds east 779.05 feet to the beginning of a curve to the left having a radius of 1600.00 feet, thence along the arc of said curve 1039.31 feet, chord north 20 degrees 41 minutes 00 seconds east 1021.14 feet to a point on the west bank of the Anacostia River, said point being on a curve to the left having a radius of 900.00 feet, thence leaving said 2nd line and crossing Parcel Four the following two courses and distances, along the arc of said curve 506.86 feet, chord north 53 degrees 52 minutes 00 seconds west 500.19 feet to a point on said West Bank, thence leaving said River and running, along the arc of a curve to the right having a radius of 1090.00 feet, a distance of 2002.96 feet, chord south 25 degrees 01 minutes 00 seconds 1732.81 feet to intersect the aforesaid Maryland-District of Columbia Boundary Line, thence with said line, south 44 degrees 58 minutes 40 seconds east 400.00 feet to the place of beginning, containing 10.188 acres of land. 17) Amend said description by subtracting the following: Beginning for the same at a point on the boundary line between the District of Columbia and Maryland, south 44 degrees 58 minutes 40 seconds east, true, 2304.84 feet southeast of Mile Stone No. 7, said point being on the fifth or North 40-3/4 degrees West, 77-22/25 Perch Line of part 1, parcel 4 of the aforesaid deed, 135.18 feet from the end thereof, and running thence North 39 degrees 17 minutes 32 seconds east, true, 779.05 feet to a point of curvature, thence 1039.31 feet along the arc of a curve to the left, having a radius of 1600.00 feet and a long chord bearing north 20 degrees 41 minutes 00 seconds east, true, 1021.14 feet to a point on the west bank of the Anacostia River, thence the twelve following courses and distances with and along said west bank of said

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Verbal Boundary Description, continued

river, south 31 degrees 15 minutes 50 seconds east, true, 113.72 feet to a point, thence south 24 degrees 26 minutes 38 seconds east, true, 96.67 feet to a point, thence south 14 degrees 40 minutes 35 seconds east, true, 86.83 feet to a point, thence south 7 degrees 05 minutes 00 seconds east, true, 170.30 feet to a point, thence south 5 degrees 30 minutes 36 seconds west, true, 312.44 feet to a point, thence south 11 degrees 05 minutes 37 seconds west, true, 103.94 feet to a point, thence south 15 degrees 38 minutes 32 seconds west, true, 207.69 feet to a point, thence south 18 degrees 14 minutes 45 seconds west, true, 95.82 feet to a point, thence south 22 degrees 28 minutes 46 seconds west, true, 219.69 feet to a point, thence south 35 degrees 15 minutes 38 seconds west, true, 192.28 feet to a point, thence south 38 degrees 09 minutes 26 seconds west, true, 124.63 feet to a point, thence south 40 degrees 37 minutes 37 seconds west, true, 387.45 feet to a point, where the said west bank of said river intersects the boundary line between the District of Columbia and Maryland, thence north 44 degrees 58 minutes 40 seconds west, true, 475.00 feet with and along said boundary line between the District of Columbia and Maryland to the point of beginning; containing 651806.169 square feet or 14.963 acres.

18) Recorded Easement only as follows: Beginning for the said strip or parcel of land at a point of the first or south 54 degrees 52 minutes west 360 foot line of the aforesaid deed recorded in Liber 142 at Folio 145, 244.12 feet from the end thereof and running thence, reversely, with and along part of said line and with and along the southeasterly line of Bladensburg Road as shown on an unrecorded plat entitled "Washington-Baltimore Boulevard, D.C. Line to Bladensburg" and signed by Edward L. Latimer, June 8, 1931 north 49 degrees 11 minutes 25 seconds east, true, 115.88 feet to a point; thence running with and along the first or north 54 degree 10 minute east 1100 foot line described in the fourth part of the aforesaid deed recorded in Liber 142 at Folio 151 and continuing with and along the aforesaid southeasterly line of Bladensburg Road as shown on the aforesaid unrecorded plat north 48 degrees 36 minutes 43 seconds east, true, 1093.81 feet to a point; thence continuing with and along the southeasterly line of Bladensburg Road as shown on said unrecorded plat north 54 degrees 31 minutes 43 seconds east, true, 265.11 feet to a point, said point lying south 54 degrees 31 minutes 43 seconds west 15.00 feet from the intersection of said line extended and the westerly line of Oak Street

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as shown on a plat of subdivision entitled "First Addition to Colmar Manor" and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Plat Book RNR 2 as Plat No. 41; thence leaving said southeasterly line of said Bladensburg Road and running within the property of the first party hereto south 23 degrees 25 minutes 17 seconds east, true, 0.50 feet to a point; thence south 52 degrees 59 minutes 16 seconds west, true, 52.67 feet to a point; thence south 51 degrees 25 minutes 50 seconds west, true, 148.36 feet to a point; thence south 49 degrees 03 minutes 45 seconds west, true, 1277.64 feet to a point; thence north 40 degrees 48 minutes 35 seconds west, true, 7.61 feet to the point of beginning; containing 15,455.84 square feet or 0.3548 acres.

The eighteen land parcels or tracts are recorded in the following records of Prince George's County:

- 1) Liber 142 Folio 151
- 2) Liber 142 Folio 151
- 3) Liber 142 Folio 151
- 4) Liber 142 Folio 151
- 5) Liber 142 Folio 151 and 152
- 6) Liber 142 Folio 143
- 7) Liber 142 Folio 143
- 8) Liber 142 Folio 143
- 9) Liber 142 Folio 144
- 10) Liber 142 Folio 144
- 11) Liber 142 Folio 142 and 143
- 12) Liber 142 Folio 145
- 13) Liber 142 Folio 145 and 146
- 14) Liber 569 Folio 243
- 15) Liber 2117 Folio 174
- 16) Liber 2117 Folio 170
- 17) Liber 1904 Folio 560
- 18) Liber 4007 Folio 429.

N60°02'13"E-20.94'

44°32'E-102.21'

A.0902

46°38'E-62.94'

49.15'

Ju

502°49'58"E-162.54'

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CIC

75

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515°00'04"E
519°58'31"
531°07'
538°10'
543°

AREA UNDER CONSTRUCTION

AREA UNDER CONSTRUCTION

68-15

N44°57'30"W-4.970.24'

68-102



PG68-90
PG68-89
PG68-87
PG68-86
PG68-92
PG68-91
PG68-88
PG68-14
PG68-15

WASHINGTON EAST, D. C.—MD.
38076-HB-TB-024

1965
PHOTORESS 1979
BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982
DMA 5661 IV NW—SERIES V833

